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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXV NO. 196 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

All-Party Confidence In Bombay Cabinet

B. G. Kher

LABOUR PLAN FOR MADRAS

Giri Consults Prominent Leaders: Legislation To Be Undertaken

MADRAS, Aug. 18.

The Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour and industries, has now under consideration a legislation for improving the Labour conditions in the Presidency. The Minister has been consulting prominent Labour leaders in the Presidency on this subject.

In this connection Mr. R. R. Bakhale of the Servants of India Society will be arriving in Madras on September 9 and will discuss with the Minister problems relating to Labour.

The Police Commissioner met Mr. S. Ramanathan, Minister for Public Information, this afternoon and acquainted him with the situation in Choolai. Later the Minister told pressmen that the situation continued well under control and there was no cause for alarm.—A P.

EDAPALLI FOLLOWS TRAVANCORE

All Temples In Principality Thrown Open To All Hindus

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 18.

All the temples, under the control of the Chief of Edapalli Principality, were thrown open to all classes of Hindus by a proclamation issued yesterday by the Chief of the Principality in Travancore. It is estimated these temples number about 90.

Edapalli Principality is situated on the border of the Cochin State, and some of the temples there are very ancient. In his proclamation the Chief of Edapally states that he whole-heartedly agrees with the Travancore Temple Entry Proclamation, and is anxious to extend its benefit to all the temples under his control. —A.P.

AL TO NARIMAN

To Settle Controversy Between Jinnah And Jawahar

CAWNPORE, (By Mail.)

Hafiz Mohammed Siddique, a prominent nationalist muslim of Cawnpore, has sent the following telegram to Mr. K F Nariman "You can be the only person who can negotiate between Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, try your best."

CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

Viceroy To Address Joint Session

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

It is understood that His Excellency the Viceroy will address a joint meeting of both the Houses of the Central Legislature on the morning of Monday, September 13.—United Press.

No Quarter To Communalists

CRUSHING DEFEAT OF "DEMOCRATS"

Victory For Congress Policy In Assembly

POONA, August 18.
(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

In the Bombay Legislative Assembly, an adjournment motion moved by Mr. S. L. Karandikar. Whip of the Democratic Swaraj Party to discuss the Government 'Communique' of July 29 warning communal leaders and papers against inciting communal feelings, was lost without a division after an hour and a half of discussion.

The motion was opposed by the Muslims, Europeans and others, who all assured the fullest co-operation to the Government in establishing harmonious relations between the communities.

HOUSE READY TO VEST FULL POWERS IN GOVT.

All sections of the House stood up as one man for the Congress Government's policy. Excepting for Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. S. L. Karandikar, all members who spoke on the motion, strongly supported the Government policy and made emphatic statements that the House would be prepared to give Government all powers to eradicate the evil of Communalism in the Presidency.

Effective Action Needed

Sir John Abercrombie, Rao Bahadur Chitale, Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif and Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan spoke in a way that many outsiders might have taken them to be members of the Ministerial Party. All were agreed that effective action was necessary, and it was but natural that Congress having assumed office, should have taken the first opportunity to enunciate the Government policy on the question.

IT IS CONGRESS POLICY

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister, made a very impressive speech in support of the Government policy as enunciated in the communique. He was cheered more than once during his speech, which was listened to with respectful attention by every one. He stated that the Congress Cabinet had only stated what the Indian National Congress had stated, believed and worked for during the last 50 years of its existence. The Bombay Government would enforce what they had stated in the communique to achieve harmony among all communities.

NO EFFORTS TO BE SPARED.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Home Minister, spoke for the first time to-day in reply to the adjournment motion. He made a very good impression on the House. He said that Government wanted the effective support of the House for their attitude towards communalism. He declared that, if anybody thought that one community was going to dominate over another, he was mistaken, and if it was going to be such a domination one would have to bid goodbye to any idea of Swaraj and National India. He assured every one concerned that the measures that would be taken to root out communalism by the Congress Government would be impartial and judicious But, at the same time, ruthless. Government would not spare any efforts towards achieving unity among all communities.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION DEBATE

POONA, Aug. 18.

When the House assembled after tea, Mr. S. L. Karandikar rose to move his adjournment motion in Marathi.

POINT OF ORDER

Messrs. Firodia and Ali Bahadurkhan rose to a point of order and wanted to know from the Speaker if a member knowing English could speak in the vernacular

The Speaker ruled that if the Member speaking felt that he could not express himself properly in English, he could speak in the vernacular. The guiding principle in that matter so far as the Speaker was concerned, was the statement of the member concerned.

NOT A CENSURE MOTION

Mr. Karandiker, in the course of his speech said that he was moving the adjournment of the House to discuss the Government Communique giving warning to individuals and newspapers against saying or writing anything which night hamper the harmonious relations between communities. He was moving it not as a censure motion against the Congress Cabinet, but to make the position clear, as fear had been entertained by many. He wanted to know from the Government, what had happened between their taking office and the time of issuing the Communique to provoke a statement of that sort. A perusal of the whole Communique led one to believe that Government would hold communal leaders and communal newspapers responsible for any communal disturbance that might take place What had made Congressmen who attributed such disturbances to a third party now to attribute them to communal leaders and newspapers?

MUSLIM LEAGUE SUPPORTS CONGRESS.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif leader of the Muslim League Party, opposing the adjournment motion said that the programme and policy of the Muslim League

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 4.)

K. M. Munshi

Provincial Loans

India Govt. Consents To Madras And Punjab Proposals

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

It is understood that the Government of India have given consent to three or four Provincial Governments for raising loans in the market. Madras and Punjab are understood to be among these provinces. The Government of India's consent in this matter is necessary under Section 163 of the Government of India Act which lays down that any Provincial Government which is a debtor to the Government of India or which, irrespective of whether a debtor or not, wishes to tap a foreign market, has to obtain such consent prior to raising a loan.

When this consent has been given, it is generally for the Provincial Governments concerned to arrange the terms and conditions of the loan with the Reserve Bank, which, under the Reserve Bank Act, is the sole channel for Central or Provincial borrowings.

CO-ORDINATING AGENCY

The intention appears to be gradually to make the Reserve Bank the sole machinery not only for arranging the terms of loans as it is at present, but also for co-ordinating the borrowing programmes of the Provinces and the Centre. In order that such a co-ordination may be brought about and successfully worked, a proposal was made last year at a conference of financial representatives of the provinces and the Government of India that annual meetings between them and the Reserve Bank would be the best method.

It is possible that the proposal will be accepted and yearly conferences will meet shortly before the Provinces and the Centre frame their annual budgets.

The next conference is likely to meet in January, 1938.—A.P.

Programme For U. S. Special Congress

WASHINGTON, August 18.

It is learned, the chances are better than ever for a special session of the Congress being called in November, a project which Administrative quarters are seriously considering. The session, if it materialises, will concentrate on a Five-Point Programme; firstly General Revenue Legislation including increased taxes, secondly, Wages and Hours Bill which the Government are convinced won't pass this session; thirdly, Governmental Reorganization; fourthly, General Farm Control Legislation, and lastly, Legislation providing for Regional Planning with Development of Water-Power and Flood Control, programmes.—Reuter's Special.

Andaman Prisoners Compel Attention

BENGAL ASSURANCES TO HUNGER-STRIKERS

Sequel To Sarat Bose's Talks With Sir Nazimuddin

CALCUTTA: August 18.

The "United Press" reliably learns that Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Leader of the Opposition, had a prolonged discussion with the Home Minister, Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, on Monday evening, about the situation arising out of the protracted hunger-strike by the political prisoners in the Andamans as well as its repercussions on the political prisoners in other centr

It is understood that in the course of that discussion the Home Minister disclosed to Mr. Sarat Bose how far the Bengal Government were prepared to go in meeting the demands of the hunger-striking political prisoners.

As a result of these heart-to-heart talks between the spokesmen of Government and the Opposition, it was agreed that Mr. Sarat Bose should convey by wire to the hunger-strikers in the Andamans the trend of these talks, Government on its part assuring all facilities for the message reaching the hunger-strikers.

Accordingly, the "United Press" is informed that a "clear line" telegraphic message addressed to the hunger-strikers was despatched on Tuesday last conveying to them the points conceded by the Bengal Government and appealing to them to give up or at any rate suspend the hunger-strike for the present.

This telegraphic appeal which was signed by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and Mr. Kiron Shanker Roy Leader and General Secretary respectively of the Bengal Assembly Congress Party, and also two well-known State prisoners recently released, is understood to contain the following assurances based on the talks between the Home Minister and Mr. Sarat Bose:—

(1) No victimisation because of the hunger-strike; (2) the Bengal Government to consider after the present Assembly session (September 10) the question of putting every political prisoner in Class II; (3) as regards repatriation the Bengal Government will not be able to do anything as it falls under the jurisdiction of the Government of India.

The telegraphic message concludes with the following words:—

"Pray leave matter to us and at least suspend strike."

Congress circles here are expecting a favourable response from the hunger-strikers every moment.—United Press.

First Night Air Attack On Shanghai

British Offer To Tokio And Nanking Govts.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The British Ambassadors in Tokio and Nanking have been instructed to approach the Japanese and Chinese Governments with a view to neutralising the Shanghai area.

It is learned that it is proposed that Japan and China should withdraw their forces from the area and that Britain would undertake the responsibility of protection of Japanese residents, provided France and United States assist her. The delimitation area to be neutralised would be a matter for local discussion.

It is felt that these proposals should test the genuineness of the Japanese contention that their forces are operating in Shanghai only in order to protect Japanese lives and property.—Reuter.

JAPAN MAY REJECT IT

TOKIO, Aug 18

It is generally believed in well-informed circles that Japan would not agree to simultaneous bilateral withdrawal of Chinese and Japanese forces from Shanghai on a third party guarantee Pressure would be exerted to make the Chinese carry out their side of the withdrawal.

It is pointed out that now 100,000 Chinese troops, including 27,000 militiamen are surrounding the International Settlement. Messages from the Chinese interior state that the Japanese are evacuating all their nationals including Consular officials from Canton to Hongkong. The Japanese Consul at Foochow has ordered all Japanese in Foochow to return to Japan.—Reuter.

"UNEQUAL SITUATION"

WASHINGTON, Aug 18.

The Secretary for Commerce, Mr. Roper said that the "situation is so unequal" in the Sino-Japanese hostilities that the application of the Neutrality Act might put the United States in the position of "favouring one nation." He added: "We do not want to do that."—Reuter.

FIRST NIGHT ATTACK ON SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI, Aug. 18 (21/40 hours).

The City is now experiencing the first night air attack Japanese aeroplanes flew in the moonlight over the Chinese positions in Chapei, Kiangwan and Nantao dropping bombs which blew up buildings and started a number of fires. Earlier in the evening, Japanese warships bombarded Nantao and Pootung for fifteen minutes.—Reuter.

CHINESE WILL DRIVE BACK JAPANESE

SHANGHAI, Aug. 18.

The prediction that Chinese troops will drive back the Japanese to their ships within a week was made by Yui, the Chinese Mayor of Shanghai who gave the assurance that Chinese troops will not enter the International Settlement southward of Soochow creek as long as the Japanese forces are not allowed to enter. He added that the Chinese Commander has given strict orders to the troops that there should be no looting of or damage to foreign property.—Reuter.

NEUTRAL ZONE AROUND SETTLEMENTS

SHANGHAI, Aug 18.

It is learned from reliable Chinese quarters that proposals for the creation of a Neutral Zone around the Settlements involving international policing which were considered at the meeting of the members of the British Cabinet yesterday, would be rejected.

The Chinese consider them impracticable, especially because, they are convinced that the British and Americans, occupying the Zone, would never use force in the event of a Japanese Breach.

It is suggested, however, that China might agree to re-establish the 1932 Demilitarized Zone conditionally on the Japanese forces completely withdrawing from the Shanghai area.

The purported proposals have not been delivered either to the Chinese or the Japanese Governments.—Reuter.

FREE HAND TO BRITISH CONSUL

NANKING, Aug. 18.

It is understood that the British Consul in Shanghai who drafted the proposals, has been given a free hand to devise a plan to clear the entire Shanghai area of fight-

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1.)

Mr. C. D. Barfivala, M.A., LL.B., President, Bombay Suburban District Local Board, Andheri, which has requested the Bombay Government to give the district the honour of being the first district in which the policy of Prohibition should be put into effect.

PLAN FOR "DRY" SALEM

Madras Premier To Confer With Heads Of Depts. And Secretaries

MADRAS, Aug. 18.

It is learnt that the Premier will hold a conference with the Ministers, Heads of the Departments and Secretaries concerned regarding a scheme of prohibition in Salem

It is expected that necessary steps to implement the decision of Government to make Salem "dry" will be given final shape as the result of the deliberations of the conference.

It is further understood that the co-operation of the Mysore Durbar will be sought in view of the fact that Hosur and part of Krishnagiri Taluk adjoin the Mysore territory.

The question of any necessary amendment to the Madras Abkari Act is being considered by Government.—United Press.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Lady Companion: Middle-aged, Hindu, without encumbrances for a young childless Rani, lately widowed. Must be virtuous, entertaining, tactful, devoted, sympathetic cheerful, clean and well up in house-keeping and religion. Pay up to Rs. 40—50. All found. Apply with references and full particulars to Advt. Box No. 8922, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted immediately—A Lady Teacher, M.A., in Mathematics, competent to teach Mathematics to Intermediate Classes, preferably trained. Knowledge of Hindi essential. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Prof. A. S. Sinha, M.A., L.T., Honorary Manager. Mahadevi Kanya Pathshala Intermediate College Dera Dun. (8914)

Wanted Kanarese or Marathi-knowing graduate—English Honours with Sanskrit on 50. If trained higher start. Time-scale maximum 125 with Provident Fund. Apply early. Gibb High School, Kumta. (8918)

Wanted—Newly passed nurse, salary Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per mensem plus board and lodge. Preferably Hindu English-knowing. Apply Box No. 8881, "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted—A hard-working qualified Lady Doctor for a Maternity Home in Calcutta. Pay according to qualifications upto Rs. 100 per month with free boarding and lodging. Apply to the undersigned and attach copies of testimonials Sister Saraswati, Secretary, Ramkrishna Medical Education Society 2B, Palit Street, Ballygunge, Calcutta. (8913)

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To Let—A well ventilated Block with independent privy and water tap near Tardeo Bridge. Lamington Road. Apply Manekchand Panachand, 190 Javery Bazar, Bombay. (8915)

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Recharge your dry batteries at little cost. Complete instructions As. 8. Send stamps. General Supplies, P. B. 167, Karachi. (8906)

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327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Chief Agents on decent Commission. Apply Hindustani Bima Co., Ltd., Lahore. (8911)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted immediately special Agents with cash security, to sell our matches in all districts, Nizam States and Telegu countries, for particulars apply with two-anna stamp to Messrs Dharmappa Parappa Kudrimoti, Com. Agent, Kinnal, Dt. Kopbal, M.S.M. Rly. (8821)

Wanted Influential Persons to Act as Agents for our guaranteed hand-woven dress materials. Liberal terms. Apply Calicut Textile Products Co., Calicut, S. India (8878)

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Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of YESHWANT SAKHARAM RAVUT, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a retired Selling Agent of the Western India Oil Distributing Co., Ltd., residing at No. 8, French Bridge Road, North, outside the Fort. .... Deceased.

BAI REVABAI, widow of Yeshwant Sakharam Ravut, the deceased abovenamed of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at No. 8, French Bridge Road, North, outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 12th day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty seven and in the first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL. Prothonotary and Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI.

The 12th day of August, 1937.

Messrs SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT, Petitioner's Attorneys. (6035)

Public Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate for 1 share No. 4334 of the Surat Electric Company, Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Ambaram Gopal Kshtriya has been LOST.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificate in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

(Sd.) GOVIND AMBARAM KSHTRIYA
23½, Main Street, Poona. (8924)

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 121650 on the life of Vithalbhai Lallubhai Patel of Bombay a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

Bombay, 17-8-1937. (6016)

Auction Sales

GANDHI & Co.
GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.

SALE THIS DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT MAHOMEDAN STREET, RIPON ROAD.

MESSRS. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Khandwala and Chhotalal attorneys for Messrs. Udaji Andaji & Co. the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of Chhedi Imamudin deceased the Mortgagor under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 30th August 1935 sell by public auction the undermentioned valuable immovable property this day Thursday the 19th August 1937 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of perpetual Leasehold land with dwelling house situate at Mahomedan Street admeasuring 222.2/9 Square Yards or thereabouts Registered by the Collector under New Survey No. part of 1/3554 and Cadastral Survey No. 1554 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 3871 and Street No. 23-23a-25.

For particulars please apply to Messrs. Khandwala & Chhotalal attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Dalal Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS AND OBSOLETE STORES AT BOMBAY CASTLE (BEHIND TOWN HALL).

By order of the Director of Contracts, Army Head Quarters, Simla MESSRS. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will offer for sale by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 20th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the above place, surplus Waste and Obsolete Stores including:—

317 lb. chewing and smoking tobacco, Bags, Ghee, Petrol and Kerosine tins, Kegs, Jars, Steel Barrels, Milk Cans, Scales, Gesttetner Duplicator, Chiropodist Instruments sets, etc.

Terms:—Full payment in cash for each lot of Rs. 100 and under, and 20 P. C. against each lot over Rs. 100 will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid within 7 days and delivery taken within 21 days from the date of sale, during working hours.

Full conditions governing the Auction will be announced prior to the commencement of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,

D. MISTRY & Co.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of complete flat furniture of modern style of dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, portable gramophone, pictures, etc., All-wave radio set, kelvinator, wall-clock, fly tents, glassware, crockery, platedware, and motor car, etc. On SUNDAY the 22nd instant at 10-30 a.m. at 'Ghadially House', Alexandra Road, Gamdevi. Property of a European gentleman.

On view, D. Mistry and Co., Auctioneers.

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THE EMPIRE
Daily 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S IMMORTAL COMEDY!
'MODERN TIMES'
A United Artists Picture with PAULETTE GODDARD

FROM NEXT SATURDAY ONLY FOR TWO DAYS SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
Frank Capra's Greatest Comedy Hit of the Year!
"Mr. DEEDS GOES TO TOWN"
with GARY COOPER JEAN ARTHUR
Plans open. 'Phone 20286.

HAILED BY THOUSANDS
To be The Best Passion Play of the Year!
Sagar's
"JAGIRDAR"
Starring:
MOTILAL-SURENDRA
BIBBO, MAYA, YAKUB.
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12th WEEK
AT
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Daily at: 5-15, 8, 10-30
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TO-DAY at 1-30 p.m.
SPECIAL SHOW FOR LADIES
New Theatres' Immortal
THE PRESIDENT
AT
THE KRISHNA
TALKIES, Dubash Theatre.
Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45.
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Maddening Spectacle IN
"GANGAVA-TARAN"
2nd WEEK
AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Daily at: 5-15, 8, 10-30
Matinee at 2-30 on Saturdays, Sundays, Holidays and Mondays.

Beawar Letter

FUTURE OF AJMER-MERWARA

Will It Be Attached To United Provinces?

(From Our Correspondent.)
BEAWAR: (By Mail)

The question as to what is going to be the status of Ajmer-Merwara is looming large in official as well as Congress circles here. There was a kind of informal conference at the residence of Babu Mukutbeharilal Bhargawa, advocate, wherein Mr. Gokal Lal Asawa, President, Provincial Congress Committee, Pt. Haribhau Upadhyaya, Seth Senhasmal Bohra, President, Town Congress Committee, Beawar and others took part.

It is also reported from reliable sources that the Government of Ajmer-Merwara are also considering the question of attaching this area to U.P. or some province to be newly formed. There seems to be a general opinion in the Province that the Province should, in order to have the advantage of provincial autonomy provided in the India Act of 1935, form a part of some Governor's province.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

It also transpires that the next session of the provincial conference may be called at Beawar. It is understood that Mr. Mukutbehari Lal Bhargawa laid great stress on the summoning of the conference to mobilise public opinion on the question of Political reforms and on other provincial questions.

STRIKE CALLED OFF

It is reported from Gobindgarh that the Bazaars there which had been kept closed for about three weeks as a result of alleged atrocities of the Kamdar have now been opened as the cause of discontent is said to have been removed by the Kamdar.

YOUTH'S TERRIBLE ORDEAL

Mother Forfeits Life In Attempting To Rescue Son

(From A Correspondent.)
BHUSAVAL (By Mail.)

A field close to Shelvad, a village of Bhusawal Taluka in Jalgaon Dist. was the scene of an outrage which resulted in the death of a widowed mother who bravely went to the rescue of her son who was being belaboured.

Between one and two p.m on Saturday (7st August, Sajabai a widow was working with her son Ananda Ugadoo in a field which the latter had leased for a year from one Tuka Dagdoo, a landowner; when he was set upon.

ALLEGED ATTACK WITH LATHIS.

In his statement to the Police, Ananda Ugadoo asserts that he was working in his field at the time when five men carrying sticks approached him and demanded that he relinquish the field as their master had purchased it from the owner who had leased it to Ananda. On his refusal to comply with their demand; Ananda was bound with ropes and belaboured, bleeding from wounds on his head and he fell to the ground. This mother who was at the time of the attack working at the far end of the field ran towards her son, her gallant attempt to come to his aid ending in her death. She had not time to reach her son's side, the dastardly assailants turned on her a blow from one of their sticks landing on her skull proving fatal. Seeing her fall the miscreants took to their heels.

ENDURES BONDS FOR SIX HOURS.

With his legs and hands securely bound, his head throbbing and bleeding and his body aching as a result of the several lathi blows received Ananda lay helpless till the arrival of his ten-year old son who came to look for his father and grand-mother. Ananda instructed the lad to bring the village Patil to the scene

The arrival of the Patil with inquisitive villagers brings no relief to the unfortunate man. He is left in his bonds, fear preventing any of the villagers and the Patil from releasing him till the arrival of the Sub-Inspector of Police who is sent for. Fortunately this officials headquarters were only five miles away Sub-Inspector Takle from Bodwad arrived on the scene at about 7-30 p.m. and immediately released the man and had him attended to.

NINE ARRESTS MADE

Up to the time of writing, nine persons have been arrested in connection with the outrage.

60,000 Demonstrators Protest Against Palestine Partition

"Muslim Who Accepts Throne Of New Arab State To Be Considered Outcast"

"Palestine and Transjordan" writes:—

The Iraqi press is giving a great space to the present Palestine problem. Most of the leading articles discuss Palestine and protest against the contemplated action of the British Government in creating a Jewish State. Al-Alam Al-Arabi says: "The Moslem World and all Arab countries support the Arabs of Palestine in their national claims because it is the Arabs who have conquered and developed Palestine and ruled it for centuries. In its action. Great Britain means to repress the Arab and Christian community and to consider it a commodity which can be presented to the new Zionist National Home."

The Iraqi press also publishes the text of hundreds of telegrams received by the Iraqi Government from all towns and villages in the country supporting the Prime Minister in his indignant protest. The signatories include notables, sheikhs of Arab tribes, members of Parliament, mayors and municipal councillors. One telegram on behalf of the Jews of Zacho, signed by Rabbi Joseph Saul and other Jewish notables, supported Iraq's protest against the British Government's new policy.

The Arab Higher Committee received the following telegram from H. E. Fakreddin Al Jameel, the President of the Iraqi Parliament who is now staying at Bhamdoun (Lebanon): "As an Arab and as president of the Iraqi Parliament I support the Iraqi Government in its protest against the injustice that has befallen Palestine, the Holy Arab country."

Large demonstrations were held in Baghdad in sympathy with the Palestine Arabs in protest against the Royal Commission's recommendations. The demonstrations were arranged by the Moslem Congress, the Muthanna Club, the Moslem Hidayat Association, the Young Men's Moslem Association, the Old Warriors, the Lawyers, the Iraqi Press and the Iraqi Youth. The demonstrations started from the Haider-Khana Mosque and included some 60,000 demonstrators.

Moslem religious leaders in the Holy cities of Iraq have prepared a statement condemning any Moslem who accepts the throne of the new Arab state which shall be established on the basis of partition in Palestine. Such person they state, will be considered an outcast from the Moslem Community.

THE MAYOR OF NABLUS OPPOSES:

In an interview with Suleiman Bey Toukan, Mayor of Nablus and a leader in the Defence Party, the Mayor said 'inter alia':

"There is no single Arab in the world who accepts this Partition, and I believe that this solution does neither satisfy aspirations nor help to bring about peace which the Arabs seek and which the Royal Commission envisages.

The scheme gives the Jewish state about 4 million dunoms of the best and most fertile lands while in about 20 years, and in spite of several forceful factors, they could not purchase more than 1,300,000 dunoms."

THE CITRUS BELT.

Notwithstanding the Commission's firm belief that Palestine is supported mainly by its citrus industry, the Royal Commission resorted to allot all citrus lands to the Jewish State leaving the remaining barren and hilly districts together with starving Trans-Jordan, to the Arabs. The Arabs cannot see the logical sequence in the Commission's statement "half the loaf is better than no bread," nor in their too much dwelling on Arab hospitality when they argue that "considering what the possibility of finding a refuge in Palestine means to many thousands of suffering Jews, we cannot believe that the distress occasioned by partition, great as it would be, is more than Arab generosity can bear."

There is too much emphasis on Arab hospitality in the Commission's statement. It would have had a greater effect, however, had the Commission freely offered the Jews a part of England instead of burdening the Arabs with such a heavy demand.

CHRISTIAN ARABS PROTEST.

In an interview with the Arab News Agency, Yacoub Effendi Farraj, Chairman of the Arab Orthodox Community, the largest Christian Community in Palestine, declared:

"The division scheme for Palestine has been a fatal stroke to the aspirations of the Arab population in Palestine and a definite encroachment on their natural rights. This surgical operation made by the British Government under the pretext of solving the problem is similar to the case when a breast of a mother is amputated, thereby preventing her child from receiving nourishment.

"If the Mandatory Government by reason of an unjust promise opened the doors of the country to Jewish immigration, facilitated land sales and prevented the development of self-government in spite of continuous Arab protests; this unjust policy should neither be adjusted at the expense of the Arab population in Palestine who are the original owners of the country, nor by denying them the most important and most fertile part of their dear country, nor by placing the coastline in the hands of an alien community who will control the access of the neighbouring Arab countries to the sea.

"The position of the Christian Arabs in this new policy is the same as that of their Moslem brethren towards their country, their national cause and the safeguarding of their future generations. The Christian Arabs have in this country historical remembrances which they will not allow to fall under foreign rule, and I have explained this in my evidence before the Royal Commission."

ACRE DISTRICT TOTALLY ARAB:

In a demonstration held by about 150 notables representing Acre and the neighbouring villages and headed by Moslem and Christian religious dignitaries, and which visited the District Officer, Ahmed Effendi Shukeiri spoke to the District Officer on behalf of the notables and among other things he said:

"The present representatives of the Acre district have come to express their opposition to the partition scheme which makes a Jewish state of a territory inhabited by a majority of Arabs. This territory has been occupied by Arabs for centuries and in it they have the tombs of their prophets and martyrs, their mosques and churches and all their remembrances of a glorious past. The Royal Commission mentioned in its report that the villages in the Galilee District did not oppose Jewish sovereignty and that they lived with the Jewish farmers in peace and tranquillity. The villagers in their entirety defy this statement and consider it an insult to their national feelings."

Ahmedabad Students Condemn Matric Exam. Decision

The following resolutions were passed by the Executive Committee of Ahmedabad Students' Union:—

"This Committee congratulates the brave students of Bhatia High School, Bombay, on strike against the authorities and condemns the inhuman attitude showed by the authorities in Bhatia Boarding House. It urges the authorities to satisfy the demands of the students and asks the students to continue their struggle till they win their rights.

This Committee condemns the rash step of the Chancellor of Bombay University of vetoing out the resolution passed by the Senate to hold the Matriculation Examination twice a year and requests the Senate to pass it once again. Students should organise to protest against such steps.

As February is the time of preliminary and College examinations, and as students are genuine helpers in the cause of the Indian National Congress, this Committee requests the Congress Cabinet to reconsider the fixation of time for holding the Congress session in Haripura.

It has also decided to hold meetings of the students in different parts of the city and explain them the fundamental and immediate rights of the students

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Nandakishore Laxminarayan, charged with assisting in the conduct of a common gaming house, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150, in default to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment at the Girgaum Police Court

Twenty persons were arrested by police last night on charges of gaming in various parts of the City. All the suspects were placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta at Girgaum Police Court to-day.

All the suspects were ordered to be released on bail.

Mid-night Arrests

Card gaming was the charge against five persons who were put under arrest by Nagpada police at 12 midnight yesterday.

They were ordered to be released on bail till September 1 at the Girgaum Police Court to-day.

Wrenching himself from a group of smiling and playing children, an eight-year-old child named Bahusha Paraji Hoole ran himself under a lorry at Wadi Bunder, yesterday.

A few minutes later, grief fell upon the group of children, as they saw one of them crushed under a six-wheeled motor lorry—two rear wheels having passed over the child's skull.

The City Coroner, after reviewing the body at the morgue, to-day, recorded a verdict of "accidental" death by "complete fracture of skull".

Distressed at the loss of two children, Laxmibai Shivshanker, wife of Shivshanker Raghuram Purohit, (29), a dealer in copper and brass vessels and residing at Kalbadevi, committed suicide by setting fire to her own clothes yesterday.

A verdict of death by shock following extensive suicidal burns was recorded by the City Coroner

On a charge of attempted suicide Babu Kalya, servant of a Parsi, was arrested by the Kingsway Police and placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, on remand application.

It was alleged that yesterday, at about 8 p.m the Parsi's alleged mistress assaulted and scolded the servant for having failed to report to her in time about the lights which had been fused.

As this was the first incident of this kind in his life the accused is stated to have taken it to heart and decided to put an end to his life.

With this purpose in view, it was stated, he climbed up a tree about 30 feet high and then jumped down. He sustained injuries and was immediately removed to K E M Hospital.

He was remanded in custody till September 10.

Imamkhan Hussein, a hawker, who was arrested by Sergeant Cairns of Agripada Police on the night of August 10. for accepting Sutta bets in a public street was found guilty of the charge by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, to-day and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment

Suspected for a long time to have been living on the earnings of prostitution, four persons were arrested, together past midnight, at Rambharos Hotel, Play House, by the Vigilance Branch of the Bombay C.I.D.

They were placed before Mr. R. Mathalone, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day.

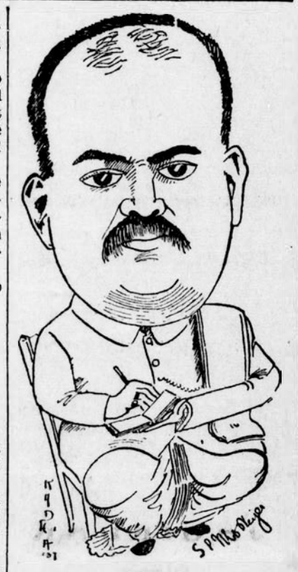
The names of the accused are Haridas Kalidas, Minocher Jehangir Ghadiali, Sitaram Hari and Dasarath Bhikoba.

In applying for remand into custody, the police officer stated in court, to-day, that the first and the second accused were known as the "Taj Mahal" and the "Apollo Bunder" pimps.

When the police raided the place, the first accused, it is alleged, hid himself. The fourth accused, it is alleged, was found in a car near the hotel with a woman and a customer.

All the accused were ordered to be released on bail.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, arriving for the Working Committee meeting. She is accompanied by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.



Mr. S. P. Mookerjee, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, who delivered the Convocation address of the Bombay University on Tuesday.

Police Chief's Order Challenged

A case of considerable importance in which a Pathan Ghat Sarang of Chhachi Community in the P. and O. Company twice deported by the Police, is charged with having contravened—a third order of the Commissioner of Police, was heard on Tuesday afternoon by Sir Hormuzdiar Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Mr. C. B. Velkar, Police Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution; Mr. A. R. Gadkari with Mr. S. K. Ambedkar defended the accused.

The defence of the accused was that in November, 1936, he was taken by the Inspector of Pathan Branch, C.I.D., to the office of the Commissioner of Police and an order of externment was passed on him without giving him an opportunity to put his case before the Commissioner of Police through his lawyer. This was the third order of deportation passed against him.

The accused in the case is Yarmahomed Ahamed Khan. He stated that he was a native of Shinka. He was serving as a Ghat Sarang of Chhachi community in the P. and O. Company till 1930 and was residing in Bombay. He had solemnly observed two orders of externment though he maintained that those orders were "ultra vires." He challenged the legality of the third order.

The accused urged that Section 27 (1) of the Bombay City Police Act was not incorporated in the Act by the Legislature for the purpose of deporting any body and everybody but it was meant for the movements or encampments of any gang or body of persons in the City of Bombay who are or is causing or calculated to cause danger or alarm or a reasonable suspicion that unlawful designs are entertained by such gang or body or by any member or members thereof. The accused therefore pleaded 'Not Guilty' to the charge of having contravened the order of externment passed upon him in November 1936

Search Warrant

Mr. Gadkari applied to the Court for an order to be obtained from the office of the Commissioner of Police, the correspondence passed between the accused and the Commissioner of Police. The Magistrate granted the application.

Mr. Gadkari:—If my information is correct, I am afraid that the papers which I want will not be forthcoming

Magistrate:—You can apply for a search warrant and I will issue it.

Sub. Inspector Gawde who was asked to produce the papers from the Commissioner's office informed the court that the papers that were available would be produced in Court on Thursday.

The case was adjourned at this stage to Thursday.

MUKHERJEE VISITS 'VARSITY HOSTEL

Sriyut Shamaprasad Mukerji, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, accompanied by Mr V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, paid a visit to the University Hostel on Monday evening and was shown round the premises by the Warden.

A meeting of the Students' Union was arranged and a tea-party was organized in honour of the distinguished guest. Prof. C. N. Vakil, the President of the Union, introduced him to the House. Sriyut Shamaprasad Mukerjee in a brief speech referred to the humorous side of hostel life and ended with a word of advice that whatever difference may exist among the elders, the Student Community of India had many common interests which must keep them united.

The General Secretary thanked him and the other guests on behalf of the Union for accepting their invitation at short notice. The meeting terminated with the singing of 'Vande-Mataram'.

Amongst those present were Dr. Venkatraman, the acting Head of the Department of Chemical Technology, Mr. S. R. Dongerkery, Registrar of the University, and Mr. S. C. Mazumdar of the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society.

GRIEVANCES OF WORLI RESIDENTS

Congressmen Call Public Meeting To Formulate Demands

A meeting of Congress workers was held on Sunday last at the residence of Sjt Bhagwantrao Mhatre to consider about the G Ward District Congress Conference. Dr. V. B Govande presided.

The meeting was of opinion that all efforts should be made to make the Conference a success by ventilating the grievances of the masses and attempting to redress them

Dr. Govande, the President, gave a long list of the requirements of the locality which needed immediate attention Mr B. J Mhatre and Mr Krishnan explained the Congress view point.

LEAVE WITH PAY FOR WORKERS

G. I. P. Union Secretary's Reply To Labour Commissioner

Mr. Z. R. Chowdhery, the Acting General Secretary of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union has addressed the following letter to the Commissioner of Labour, Secretariat, Bombay, on the subject of Annual Holiday with pay:—

I have received your letter No. 1768, dated 1st July, 1937, with the enclosures and I have pleasure in submitting the views of my Union on the points raised both in the Government of India letter No. L 1881, dated 14th June, 1937, and the articles of the Draft Convention adopted by the I.L.O at 20th session in June. 1936

My Union regrets to note the inability of Government to ratify the Geneva Convention on the subject not on grounds of fundamental principles but on the administrative impracticability of the statutory application of its provisions.

While the actual provisions for leave in the Draft Convention do not go far enough and fall short of the provisions of leave in Government offices and State railways, still their application is most necessary in the various undertakings mentioned in the Convention, specially those, which involve continuous processes and do not come under the provisions of the Factory Act for a weekly holiday and also such other undertakings to which the Factory Act or any other statutory provisions do not apply as in the case of building and road construction. Public services run by private enterprise also do not enjoy the privilege of leave which have come into force in Government services as in the case of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company employees, and it is therefore necessary to introduce a uniform statutory obligation on all employers to provide for a minimum annual leave with pay.

The desirability of all India legislation cannot be over emphasised in order to have uniformity in the provision of rules throughout the country. The initiative in this matter has been with the Central Government, and if it enacts legislation on the lines of the Convention, even in the absence of ratification, it would go a far way in bringing relief to workers which is much needed and long over due

The Union considers the provision of 6 days' annual holiday with pay of article 2 of the Convention as totally inadequate. The clerical staff in railways at present enjoys 10 days' casual leave and one month privilege leave with full pay and inferior staff enjoy leave with full pay ranging from 10 to 20 days every year, besides 17 days public holidays in the workshops. The Union has, however, been all along demanding

"Two months privilege leave besides casual leave, sick leave, bank holidays and Sundays."

The Union is, therefore, of the opinion that this provision should be altered to suit the demand of the workers

LIVING DANGEROUSLY

Safety First Association Needs More Funds

The following appeal is issued on behalf of the Safety First Association:

The Safety First Association was founded less than five years ago, and has an annual income of less than Rs. 4,000. Yet in its short existence, with these inadequate resources it has created a record of public service—entirely voluntary and unpaid—and has issued a wealth of information and literature of which any group of men and women in the world could be proud.

"Living Dangerously" may sound to many a much more attractive slogan than Safety First—yet that sort of living dangerously means carelessness and lack of consideration—costs the world untold millions of money every year not only as a direct financial loss but as an even greater indirect one in injuries and loss of time and impared efficiency. Living e dangerously is the direct cause of greater losses of every kind than any other single factor in the world. It is noteworthy that a truly enormous amount of effort and expense are put into the rendering safe of every exploit which to the casual eye seems dangerous; but for the prior consideration of the safety aspect neither explorations nor speed records would be even possible.

In order to bring home to the public the incalculable value of the principles of Safety First in every possible walk of life the Safety First Association of India have issued a small booklet entitled "Living Dangerously" in which the aims and objects of the Safety First movement are attractively and interestingly set forth and the difficulties under which it is labouring in India are clearly brought home. The Association deserves the support of every thinking man and woman—and no thinking man or woman can possibly consider ten rupees per year too high a price to pay in support of an organisation which may directly or indirectly save themselves, their children, or their friends, from death or injury.

INSURANCE IN INDIA

Some Do's And Don'ts For Salesmen

Mr. S. H. Koreshi speaking at a meeting of the Bombay Mutual Insurance Study circle, held at the Society's Building, at which director Mr. N. J. Shah presided, said:

Would you believe it that while calling on prospects very few insurance salesmen talk about insurance and still fewer behave like salesmen. While quite a lot call themselves insurance solicitors, it is not surprising if they imitate the solicitors, pleading with the prospect to protect his wife and children, pleading with him to protect his own old age, pleading for their company, and pleading for immediate action

Some people call themselves insurance canvassers, and these actually treat their prospects as a bad artist treats a bit of canvass. How? They ignore the man before them completely; they are anxious only to get his name on the dotted line; they do not care to study him and find out whether they are interesting him or not; whether his impatience is due to the irrelevance of their talk or to his being busy with other important work.

Mr Koreshi advised the salesmen to divide up their subject into a number of sections and deal with one section at a time. They should realise that if the prospect had really understood what insurance can and would do for him, he would have written to the company and called for an agent. Since they find him uninsured, or under insured, he has not understood the subject fully. As far as possible they should avoid talking about their company and the rates till the very last when they find the prospect ready to come along and sign. The insurance protection, and the immediate cover should be emphasised to the full.

He reminded the audience that no one could do what he honestly believed he could not do; so, the very first requisite was that they should learn to have faith in themselves, and then work hard to justify that faith.

Director N. J. Shah thanked the lecturer for his simple and practical presentation of the subject and urged the salesmen to put into practice what they had heard that day.

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Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

7-0 a.m. P. C. Mitra. 7-35 Sitar Solo. Ramkali. Haider Husain. 7-50 Mohammed Afzal. Naat. 8-5 Zohra Jan. Naat. 8-40 The News. (Hindustani). 8-50 The News (English.)

12-30 p.m. Indian Music. (Recorded). 6-30 Air Orchestra. Dhani. 6-40 P. C. Mitra. 7-15 Zohra Jan. Thumri. "Chhor dino ghar bar" Dadra. 7-30 Talk (Hindustani): "The Craft of Fiction." No. 2. Characterisation. By L. Ahmad. 7-45 "For Villagers Only." (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.) 8-30 Zohra Jan. 9-5 Duet by Rafique and Zohra. 9-15 The News and Weather Report. (Hindustani) 9-30 The News and Weather Report. (English.) 9-45 Talk (English): "Cultural Blending of East and West." By C. Jinarajadassa. 10-0 "Immortelles." A Recorded Programme. Queen's Hall Orchestra.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

8-0 a.m. A Violin Recital. An Air Artist. 8-40 Talk (Hindi): "The Ancients at Home." A series of talks dealing with the little known phases of the lives of great men. By Mohan V. Raj. 8-55 Light Music. V D Joglekar.

12-0 A Selection of Recorded Music. 1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements. Lunch Hour Selections. 6-0 "Out of the Rag Bag." A Roy Medley. By Harry Roy and His Orchestra. (Recorded). 6-10 Tango Rhythm. Robert Renard's Dance Orchestra. 6-30 To the Bhumijan. A programme arranged for the villager.

(The News in Marathi and Time Signal at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 "About the Home." A Real Cook's Tour: "Yorkshire Dishes." By Hilda Flanders. 7-45 The Viennese Orchestra. From Mongini's. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 Talk (English): It is happening in Bombay" by C. P. G. Wade. 9-15 The News. 9-30 Light Music Roshanara Begum.

ANOTHER DRAWN MATCH

Afghan And Somersets Share 2 Goals In Rover Cup Football

BOMBAY, August 18.

Wednesday's game in the Rovers Cup Football tournament, which was played between the Afghans and the Somersets, at the Cooperage, resulted in a draw, in which two goals were shared.

The Afghans, having won the toss, kicked the ball at 5-45 p.m. sharp.

West, the military pivot, got possession of the ball and put his right winger in action, the latter running away with it, centred beautifully but Matwala, the Afghans' left back, cleared just in time at the expense of a corner, which proved abortive.

In the 10th minute from the start, Snook, the Somersets' centre-forward, gave his side an early lead, accepting a pass by Palmer.

Following this the play was confined to midfield for about 15 minutes after which the visitors from "no man's land" levelled the score, when Morris, their outside-left, scored a spectacular goal with a drop shot from 40 feet away.

The breathing period saw the teams on level terms, having scored one goal each.

GOALLESS HALF

The second half saw the military side at an advantage and the Afghans have to thank their clever custodian, who brought them out of many a difficult situation.

Despite extra-time the teams retired from the field on level and are due to meet again in the first game on Thursday evening.

THE RESULT

AFGHANS ..... 1 goal
SOMERSETS ..... 1 goal

THE TEAMS

AFGHANS:—Ali Hussain; Mehbub Khan II and Matwala; Agha Jan, Mehbub Khan I and Sultan Murad; Masuti, Mohd. Akram, Mahmud Jan I, Mahmud Jan II and Morris.

SOMERSETS:—Hayward; Meadows and McPeake; Cotton, West and Land; Palmer, Saunders, Snook, Earley and Haskett.

REFEREE:—Mr. Hadgson.

TO-DAY'S GAME

Replay between Afghans and Somersets. Kick-off 4-30 p.m.

T. Field Battery v. Devonshire Regiment. Kick-off 5-45 p.m.

RAJENDRA GYM. WINS BY 8 WKTS.

Patiala Yuvraj, Major Joginder Singh And Kishen Chand Score A Century Each

CHAIL, (By Mail.) Aug. 13.

The Yuvraj of Patiala, Major Joginder Singh and Kishen Chand, each scored a century in a cricket match, which was played here between the Rajendra Gymkhana and the City Gymkhana. The match ended in a victory for the Rajendra Gymkhana by 8 wickets.

Kishan Chand gave a display of sparkling cricket and remained unbeaten in both innings.

The City Gymkhana winning the toss elected to bat and were all out for a total 234 runs, Kishen Chand being the top scorer with 89 not out.

The Rajendra Gymkhana scored 486 in their first innings, the Yuvraj of Patiala and Major Jogindra Singh each scoring a century. Maharajkumar Brajindra Singh also scored a valuable 60 in good style. Hira Lal captured three wickets for 12 runs.

The City Gymkhana in their second innings scored 264 runs, Kishen Chand was again top scorer making a century (not out), which included eleven fours and four sixes.

The home team made the necessary runs for the loss of two wickets and thus won the match by 8 wickets.—A. P.

NICHOLS IN RUNNING FOR CRICKETER'S DOUBLE

Essex Fast Bowler May Win It For Third Successive Season

It looks as though Nichols, the Essex fast bowler, will be the first to get the cricketer's double for the third successive season. What is more, Nichols will be accomplishing the double for the sixth time since 1929. The race is not by any means over yet. At the close of play on Monday night (August 9), Nichols still needed 107 runs and 4 wickets. His chief rival is Martin of Worcestershire, who required 131 runs and 6 wickets.

At one time Andrews of Somerset, looked as though he might get there first, but he has not been getting many runs lately and while he has already obtained his century of wickets he still needs 178 runs for his thousand. In not so favourable a position are those players who are batsmen first and less relied upon for their bowling, E. Davies, of Glamorgan, who obtained the double in 1935, still needs 23 wickets and may have to get them. James Langridge, of Sussex, ought to get the 22 wickets he wants and Jim Parks, still needing 24 wickets, should also get the double.

Nichols' consistency is exceptional and it is a remarkable fact that he is the only Essex professional who has ever taken 100 wickets and scored 1,000 runs in a season. J.W.H.T. Douglas, the old Essex Captain, did the trick five times, so that when he reaches his figures this season, Nichols will have established a new record for the country. Nichols did not become an Essex regular until 1925, when he took 52 wickets and scored 197 runs. He accomplished the double for the first time in 1929, and now, in his thirty-seventh year, he is playing almost as well as ever.

GEORGE DUCKWORTH TO RETIRE

From First-Class Cricket

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

George Duckworth, famous Lancashire and England wicket-keeper, is retiring from first-class cricket at the end of the season.

It is understood that he intends to take up newspaper work. Aged 36, he has played 10 times against Australia and nine times against South Africa. He toured Australia last winter, but Ames, because of his superior batting skill, was preferred in the five Test matches. Among the many fine performances to Duckworth's credit was a "bag" of 107 batsmen in 1928, 77 caught and 30 stumped.

"It is a fact that I informed Captain Howard, the Lancashire Secretary, last Thursday that I am retiring at the end of the season," Duckworth told the pressmen during the Notts and Lancashire match at Trent Bridge. He has nothing more to say. Captain Howard said that until the matter had been considered by the Lancashire Cricket Club Committee, he could make no statement.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Medical Council Election

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As the voting Papers in connection with the election to the Bombay Medical Council are likely to be distributed within a day or two; I should like to draw the attention of all the voters that if a candidate is given more than one vote, the voting paper would become invalid. I am constrained to bring this to the notice of the voters as I understand some voters have promised all or most of their votes in favour of one candidate only of their choice. By giving a candidate more than one vote, not only would the candidate suffer, as these votes will be invalid but the voter also will lose the advantage of helping his friend as his voting paper will become invalid. My request to all the voters, therefore, is to select the best 4 out of 11 candidates who are contesting the election from the constituency of Registered Medical Practitioners who are graduates of the Bombay University and give a vote to each of them.—Yours etc.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA.
M.D. (Lond.) M.R.C.P. (Lond.)

Need For An All India Joint Stock Bankers' Association

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every modern business and profession requires a code of mortality which may save it from decay and disruption due to internal competition. That is why cotton merchants, grain merchants, stock brokers, bullion agents, cloth merchants, jute merchants, jute mills, textile mills and others have got their respective associations. They have formulated a set of rules which may save their members from the baneful effects of mutual rivalries and animosities and may be a source of healthy development of their trades and callings.

There is one business which is called the "King of Businesses" but that has got no such association. This business is modern Indian banking.

It is a matter of great regret that in our country there is little co-operation among the joint stock banks. Little do we realize that co-operation is the source of strength. The "Big Five" of England can and do control the London money market and they are so powerful that even the Bank of England has to seek their co-operation when regulating the London Money Market. In India even the biggest Indian joint stock banks can in no way be said to be a dominating element in the Indian Money Market and they have to depend upon the Imperial Bank of India for remittance and other facilities. It is, therefore, in the interest of banking development in India that the Indian joint stock banks should have more co-operation among one another than hitherto and that they should join together in all matters relating to joint stock banking in India. To secure this object it appears necessary to form an All-India Joint Stock Bankers' Association which will not only infuse the spirit of co-operation among Indian joint stock banks, but will also help in the development of banking in India. A few of the object that the Association might serve would be as follows:—

1. To prevent the unhealthy competition that now obtains between Exchange Banks and the Imperial Bank of India on the one hand and the Joint Stock Banks on the other.

2. To carry on a vigorous propaganda to create banking habits in the masses.

3. The Indian banks having so far received little encouragement from the Government, to make representations to the Government to order its various departments to keep the funds of public bodies, Municipalities, Port Trusts, Universities, Courts of Wards, Encumbered Estates and Minors' Trusts and similar other funds with the Indian Joint Stock Banks and to allow remittance facilities to the Indian Joint Stock Banks such as transferring of funds from one branch to another through Treasuries Branches of the Imperial Bank of India or Reserve Bank free of cost as a National Service.

4. To encourage the use of local vernaculars which practice has so far not been adopted by many banks. Some banks do not even recognise vernacular signatures which has hampered the progress of banking habits among Indians not conversant with English.

5. For the accomplishment of the above objects to get into effect certain changes in the Reserve Bank of India and the Imperial Bank of India Acts and to have such legislation passed in the Provincial and Central Legislatures as may help in the development of Banking in India.—Yours, etc.,

MADAN GOPAL KAPUR.
Beharipur,
BAREILLY.

"Corruption" In Railway

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is no use denying the fact that there is corruption in Railways, which is being carried on in broad day light. Surely this state of affairs should be mended so that Railways may be able to earn more profits to the great advantage of the ill-paid staff. One of the causes why corruption sets in, is that the person concerned finds it most difficult to make both ends meet. I, therefore suggest that the salaries of the ill-paid staff, may be suitably raised and they may be given to understand that corruption will not be tolerated in any form. Corruption takes place only when the members of the public come in contact with the official class for some favour or concession. But a stupendous task of this nature cannot be done without the co-operation of the public which should also be made to understand the advantages of the purity of public life. The members of the public should further renounce this idea of earning a favour or a concession by means of tips. Perhaps found doing it should be severely dealt with. Anyhow it is desirable that corruption should be suppressed with a stern hand wherever and in whatever form it is found.—Yours etc.,

"DISGUSTED"
Bombay, August 14

Lord Brabourne House For Boys

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have to draw your attention to the error committed in the "Chronicle" dated 13th inst. where in points from my letter regarding the Lord Brabourne House are published.

There is no such place as "Raymond House" at Umerkhadi. What was meant should be "Remand Home" and you will find that it is so in my original letter.

The letter from Mr. C. K. B. Naidu published in your issue of the 11th instant clearly indicates the desirability of finding a better place for the Brabourne House.

The delay in construction might mean that His Excellency Lord Brabourne may not be able to lay the foundation stone. But, His Excellency's name and connection with the Children's Aid Society would remain perpetuated even if the foundation-stone is laid by the Vice-President or the incoming Governor Sir, R. Lumley.—Yours, etc.,

G. B. VELKAR, F. T. S.
N. Y. Padwal's House,
Umerkhadi,
Bombay, Aug. 14, 1937.

Restoration Of Kurla Municipality

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Much has appeared in the press regarding the question of the restoration of the Kurla Municipality which was suspended for three years for various reasons. A deputation of the inhabitants of Kurla had also waited on the Interim Ministry and asked for an early restoration. I am also in favour of its restoration on the ground that thousands of citizens should not be punished and deprived of their rights indefinitely for the fault of some of their representatives. I, therefore, urge that Kurla should have its Municipality immediately the period of suspension comes to an end. But something should be done with a view to placing ban on such persons whose actions led to the suspicion of the Municipality. If it is not done so, the result will be that these very persons will again be returned. Government should place a ban for five years on all such men so that their example may be a lesson for all. Another thing which I urge is that people serving on the Railways and in other Municipalities should for obvious reasons, not be allowed to become members of the Kurla Municipality. Such men can stand as candidates after they retire from the Railway or Municipal service.—Yours etc.,

"COMMON-SENSE"
Bombay, August 11

Doctor, Heal Thyself

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Government Officers though they may be Indian are always out to show that the Local Bodies do not manage their affairs efficiently. They particularly point out the conditions of roads and gutters. Will these officers see how disgracefully hopeless is the condition of the Bombay Poona Road from Mumbra to the extreme limits of the Kolaba District? The District Officers of the Public Works Department seem to be sleeping and the higher authorities never seem to supervise their works. Do not the responsible higher officers of Government travel by this road in their motor-cars or is it that they purposely shut their eyes to this state of the road? Why is it allowed to be in that state for so many months? I really wonder how the Panvel-Thana or the Panvel-Bombay buses can afford to ply for hire during the last 6 months or more on this road. But the public have proved that they have remarkable power of endurance.—Yours, etc.

W. A. REGE.
Thana.

What Bombay Lacks

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Bombay is supposed to be the second city in the Empire but let me tell you there is a dearth of good libraries in such a big city.

Even the Petit Library, which has about 3,500 members, does not serve the requirements of its members. Imagine the chagrin of a first class member when he gets two months' old magazines and has to wait for days together if he wants a popular book. Why cannot such big libraries keep a good number of those popular books and magazines?

The suggestion for having the legs of chairs to be rubbered would allay much noise.

Books are not issued after 6-30 p.m. which means that many people who have to stick in late in office have to go without them.

The University Library does not allow issue of books to its members (who are graduates of the University). Cannot a nominal fee be levied for those who want books to be issued?—Yours etc.,

GEO. S. T.

A Common Script For India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I crave the hospitality of your much esteemed journal to raise an issue of an All-India importance with the hope that some enthusiasts may take up the subject in good earnest.

That there should be a common language for the mutual understanding and interchange of thoughts and ideas of the people of different provinces in India, is admitted by all. Accordingly, when Mahatma Gandhi, after due deliberations, suggested that Hindi—Hindustani should be the common language, Pracharini Sabhas were set up in various provinces to cultivate Hindi—Hindustani. But in my humble opinion, a common script should be found before Hindi—Hindustani is accepted as the 'linga franca' of India, so that every Indian may be able to read and write letters or books written in any provincial language—be it Oriya, Bengali, Marathi or Gujarati,—through the medium of that common script.

It is to be noted here that a section of our Anglicised friends are in favour of adopting the Roman script in our language. But in order to ensure our national solidarity and to preserve our ancient culture, it is far more desirable that instead of introducing a foreign element, Devanagri should be the common script for Indian languages for reasons stated below.

Most of the languages of India were derived from Sanskrit and the original Devanagri script was modified differently in different provinces, so that letters or books written in Bengali, Oriya, Marathi or Gujarati characters are now all Greek to the people of other provinces, although their spoken languages are more or less intelligible to one another. This common script will, moreover, simplify the process of learning the language of any other province as well.—Yours etc.,

SURENDRANATH GUHA.
Becharam Deory, Dacca.
(Bengal)

Indianize Indian Industrial And Commercial Undertakings

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It cannot be denied that there are many Indian industrial and commercial concerns run with Indian capital and Indian directors but managed by non-Indians. One can understand and tolerate this state of affairs in cases where technical knowledge and special skill are required and if no Indians are available. There was dearth of suitable Indians years ago. Now there are many Indians with training and skill 'unemployed'. It is the duty, therefore, of directors of all Indian concerns immediately to arrange to have Indians instead of non-Indians, also to reduce salaries of men at the top. Cases are not wanting to show how Indian directors completely abdicate their power—not rights to emoluments—in favour of non-Indians. The general interests of shareholders are thus adversely affected. Some companies have to grief too.

The shareholders individually are just helpless to protect their interests nor improve matters. The directors are all powerful at general meetings.

The Shareholders' Association of Bombay can usefully work in connection with Indianization of all Indian concerns. The Association should also publish a quarterly journal containing criticism of balance sheets and annual reports of companies. Usually we read as to how 'well' some companies are doing, not how 'bad' some are doing. Information regarding latter type of companies will help investors and original shareholders.—Yours, etc.,

T. V. R.

Central India's Contribution To Indian Cricket

Good Work Put In By Loyal Club, Indore

INDORE, Aug. 16.

"Central India has contributed many all-rounders and particularly in the game of Cricket and I appeal to you to maintain the same high standard of record", said Mr. Kalevar, Deputy Municipal Commissioner and a veteran member of the Royal Cricket Club, Indore, on the occasion of the Annual Prize Distribution Ceremony at which he presided. "It is very difficult to run the Cricket Clubs in India" he said, "and particularly the cricket club which is very costly and for that Mr. G. R. Pandit, is to be congratulated for running it well for the last 23 years. Had it not been for the enthusiasm of this man, our position would have been quite different. Cricket requires at every step the help of silver coins and he knows alone how he has steered through all these years.' Our club may not boast of substantial bank accounts, still it has done much by sending many a cricketer of renown to all India eleven. Loyal Club of Indore, indeed, is a nursery of young cricketers.

The Secretary observed in his report "that the Loyal Club has been a nursery of Great Cricketers. It has done more to nourish Cricket in Central India than any other club or institution in C. I. Two of our last year's members are doing very well in England. We heard only the other day that Mr. M. M. Jagadale, that versatile member of our team has finished his 1,000 runs of the season and it won't be long before he bags his 100th wicket. Mr. C. S. Naidu of all-India repute is trying to break all the speed records in England. To both of them we wish every success. Loyal Club of Indore owes a deep debt of gratitude to its skipper and Secretary Mr. G. R. Pandit. It is his untiring zeal that has kept the club alive.

The club played in all 47 matches during the last season of which 37 were won, 5 lost and 5 drawn. Four matches were played at Kurwai, three at Mhow, two at Bhushawal and one at Khandwa and the rest were played at Indore.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

During the last season Mr. Noshir Godrej scored three centuries. This was a unique batting performance and for that a big silver cup was presented to him by the Pioneer Cricket Club of Bombay. He was also awarded with another silver cup for the highest individual score, 'Mustaqali's Cup' and also the 'Kapoor Batting Challenge Cup'.

A silver cup was awarded to Mr. G. R. Pandit, from Noshir Godrej for excellent bowling during the season and for capturing the highest number of wickets for the season.

A silver cup was awarded to Mr. B. K. Boga for capturing 14 wickets in All-India Cricket at Kurwai.

A silver cup was awarded to Mr. W. S. Joshi for excellent stand for the seventh wicket partnership of 237, a record for Central India.

A silver cup was awarded to Mr. Muhamad Bashir for his fine performance at Khandwa and Kurwai.

The prize distribution function of the Loyal Club was a very happy occasion and many a distinguished cricketers from Central India attended it. After the distribution of the prizes, the club with all the guests and members was photographed and a light lunch was served and the function terminated.

REPRESENTATIONS FROM CONSTITUENCIES

Sind M.L.A.s Asked To Send Them To Ministers Concerned

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Aug 16.

The question whether Sind M.L.A.s could forward to the district officer for disposal representations from their constituents has been answered by the Government in the course of a circular which states:

"Officers should return such petitions to M.L.A. with a courteous request that he should forward them the Minister concerned for suitable action."

At question time in the Sind Assembly Premier informed the Congress Party leader that Government had provided scholarships in secondary schools and colleges open to all backward classes, including Harijans, though not exclusively for the latter.

He informed another questioner that Government would establish volunteer corps, in addition to police if need arose therefore.

About forty officials representing Civil Military Aviation Departments were invited to attend the presentation of the trophy to Mr. P. D. Sharma on Aug. 21 at the Civil Aerodrome at 4/30 p.m.

The Governor is giving a party honour of Sind Assembly members on Aug. 26 at the Government House.

FREE! FREE!

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If you feel old before your time or suffer from nerve, brain and physical weakness, you will find new happiness and health in an American medical discovery which restores youthful vigour and vitality quicker than gland operations. It is a simple home treatment in tablet form, discovered by an American Doctor. Absolutely harmless and easy to take, but the newest and most powerful invigourator known to science. It acts directly on your glands, nerves, and vital organs, builds new, pure blood, and works so fast that you can see and feel new body power and vigour in 24 to 48 hours. Because of its natural action on glands and nerves, your brain power, memory and eyesight often improve amazingly.

And this amazing new gland and vigour restorer, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs is guaranteed. It has been tested and proved by thousands in America, and is now available at all chemists here. Get Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs from your chemist today. Put it to the test. See the big improvement in 24 hours. Take the full bottle, which lasts eight days, under the positive guarantee that it must make you full of vigour, energy and vitality, and feel 10 to 20 years younger or money back on return of empty package. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4 and the guarantee protects you.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 13, 1993
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 12, 1356
Parsi: Aspandarmad 18, 1906
Hightide: 10-41; 22-16
Lowtide: 3-43; 16-43
Sunrise: 6h. 21m.
Sunset: 7h. 4m.

S. S. 'Corfu' with mails from London of the 5th instant due at 4 p.m.

Saturday, August 21.

Cocoanut Day: Public Holiday. Banks closed.

S. S. 'Kaiser-i-Hind' sails at 1 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

DEE—On the 9th August '37, at the K. G. Hospital Vizagapatam, Thomas William Dee, father of Mr. Gwen Beckwith and Clifford Dee—His aged mother and sister mourn his loss.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in Ghas Galli, Ansley Road opposite the 'D' Ward stables and speeches will be delivered by Mrs. Mani Ben Mulji and Messrs. Nimbkar, Karnik and others.

LAMINGTON ROAD SARVAJANIK GANESHOTSAVA

The extraordinary general meeting and the annual general meeting of the members of the Mandal will be held to-morrow (Friday), at 9 p.m. and 9.15 p.m. respectively at Swastik House, Lamington Road, to adopt the audited accounts for the past year and to appoint a Committee to amend the present "Constitution" of the Mandal in the first meeting and to elect Managing Committee for the year 1937-38 in the second meeting.

STUDENTS' Y.M.C.A.

To-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. Dr. B. P. Hivale will deliver a lecture on "The Abolition of Illiteracy Movement" at the students Y.M.C.A., Lamington Road.

BOMBAY TENANTS' CONFERENCE.

(From A Correspondent.)

The meeting of the governing body of the Bombay Tenants' Union was held at Mr. L. G. Pradhan's place and decided to hold the Bombay Tenants' Conference in the month of November next.

A propaganda Committee consisting of 10 men was selected with Messrs. L. G. Pradhan, K. S. Doundkar Advocates B. L. Sarang, and B. V. Varaskar as Chairman, Treasurer and Joint Secretaries respectively.

PUBLIC MEETING AT WORLI

A public meeting of the residents of Worli will be held to-day (Thursday), at 8 p.m. on the Jamboree Maidan, opposite Maternity Home, to consider, among other things, the grievances of the Worli residents, viz, rent reduction, sanitation etc. and devise ways and means to get the grievances placed before the 'G' Ward political Conference, that will be held shortly. Shrimathi Sofia Khan will preside.

BANDRA SCHOOL BOARD CONGRATULATED

A meeting of the Muslims' of Nawapada held recently congratulated the chairman and the members of the School Board of Bandra, who were "instrumental in removing the school Nos. 8 and 16 of Nawapada from the unhygienic and insanitary conditions into a ideal place suited for the purpose."

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Mary of Scotland." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Moonlight Sonata" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Good Morning Boys" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Last Frontier" Daily at 3, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Punjab Lancers" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Frontiers of Freedom" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m
MINERVA—"Beyond the Horizon". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Gangavataran". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Good Earth". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"As Good as Married." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jagirdar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The 13th Chair". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Anath Ashram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the Sri Ramana Satchidananda Samaj, Parel, the Sravana Upakarma which falls due on Saturday, the 21st instant, will be conducted by Bramhasri Kelakkanjeri Vadhyar at 4, Krishna Building, 1, from 7 a.m. (S.T.).

POSTAL NOTICE

Suspension of booking of insured articles for certain places in the Bihar and Orissa Circle.

It is hereby notified that the booking of insured articles for Trebeniganj-Bazar and Bishnupur-Bazar branch offices in account with the Supaul sub office under the Bhagalpur head office is temporarily suspended.

ADULT EDUCATION

Profs. Wadia and Shah will meet their students in Political Theory and English Literature in the University Building and Rev. Fr. Duhr in German in St. Xavier's College to-day, (Thursday), at the usual time.

BURJOR AGA ON ROYAL ARCHITECTS' BOARD

Mr. Burjor S. J. Aga, F.R.I.B.A., the well-known practising Architect of Bombay, who has been serving on the R.I.B.A. Examination Board in India since 1929 as a nominee of the Indian Institute of Architects is now appointed by the Royal Institute of British Architects, London, to serve on the Board as their representative.

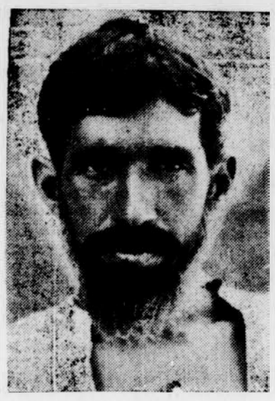
TELEGRAMS TO SHANGHAI

The Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, inform that Shanghai traffic is accepted only at senders risk as that office advises delivery in certain districts is difficult.

KENDALL HUMANITY MEDAL

The Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League writes:—

In view of the various suggestions frequently received from Police and other departments for recognising acts of notable life saving, the Committee has decided to award about 5 "Kendall Humanity Medals" every year for notable acts of life saving as per terms of the "Kendall Humanity Medal" scheme. Recommendations with authentic details of notable acts of life saving of highest nature may be sent to the Honorary Secretary, The Bombay Humanitarian League, 149 Shroff Bazar, Bombay 2.



Pandit Parmanand of Jhansi, the last of the 1914-'15 Lahore Conspiracy Case prisoners, was released from the Lahore Central Jail on last Friday.

JAWAHARLAL'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Socialist Party's International Lecture Series

To-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. at the Jinnah Hall Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will inaugurate the series of lectures on Foreign Affairs organised by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party.

The succeeding lectures will be by Acharya Narendra Dev, Sjt. Achyut Patwardhan, M. R. Masani, Yusuf Meherally, Asoka Mehta, and Dinkar Mehta.

Among the topics of these lectures will be:—China In Flames, John Bull at Bay, The Destiny of France, The Age of Fascism, News from Russia and Spain and the Future.

Admission will be by tickets.

Old Man Knocked Down

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Aug. 18.

In the First Class City Magistrate's Court at Bandra Mr Rustom Kaikobad Shroff of Santa Cruz is being tried for driving a car in a rash and negligent manner and causing grievous hurt to Laxman Gopal and Mahadu Balu of Bombay.

It is alleged that Mr. Shroff was going along Ghodbunder Road to Bombay on May 14, last and while passing the Mosque, near the Bandra Slaughter House, his car suddenly turned to the right and went on the footpath on the west side of the road and dashed against the electrical pole and knocked down an old man who received severe injuries and other man who received slight injuries. Sub-Inspector I. G. S. Dhavle of Bandra lodged a complaint on behalf of the Crown alleging rash and negligent driving.

On examination Sub-Inspector Dhavle said after recording Mr. Shroff's statement on the day of the accident, he went with Mr. Shroff to the place of the accident. At the spot of the accident he found the car facing towards Bombay and its right side both wheels had mounted on the footpath. There was no injured person there at that time. The accused had taken them direct to the hospital. He then made a Panchnama of the scene, of the offence and of the condition of the car. He further stated that the injured men were first taken by the accused to the Bandra Hospital but as the doctor was on leave they were taken to Andheri, Dispensary. The Medical Officer of Andheri sent the injured persons to the K. E. M. Hospital and while the lorry with the injured persons passed (Bandra), while the Panchnama was being made, the Inspector stopped lorry and questioned the injured persons. After according his first information at the Police Station he examined the lorry driver Vincent De Lima and then arrested the accused who was subsequently released on bail.

With the examination of the proprietor of a motor school and the Medical Officer Andheri the case was adjourned.

Mr. Y. Nerurker appeared for the Crown and Mr. Rustom S. Bulsara appeared for the accused.

A FULL BENCH CASE

District Magistrate's Reference Turned Down

A Full Bench of the High Court consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Sen and Mr. Justice Norman at the High Court heard the reference made by the District Magistrate of West Khandesh in the case of one Waman Walla Ramji Patil who was tried by the Third Class Magistrate of Sindkheda for offences under sections 447 and 426 of the Indian Penal Code.

The accused and two others were charged with having taken their bullocks to graze on the pastures belonging to the complainant and thereby causing wrongful loss to the latter.

The Magistrate convicted all the persons, and while sentencing the other two men to fines, he released the present accused, Waman, after due admonition under section 562 (1) (a) of the Criminal Procedure Code.

REFERENCE.

The District Magistrate referred the case of Waman to the High Court recommending that the order of the Magistrate he set aside, because he was of opinion that a Third Class Magistrate was not empowered to make such an order under section 562.

The Full Bench, after considering the reference, did not think it necessary to interfere with the Magistrate's order in a case like this.

CHILDREN & CHILD WELFARE

Diwan Bahadur Krishnalal Jhaveri's Talk To-night

The Society for the Protection of Children in Western India has organized a series of broadcast talks in various languages, having as their subject children and child-welfare in and around Bombay. The second of this talk will be given at 9 p.m. to-day by Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri.

Mr. V. H. Vora returned on Tuesday from England, having passed two examinations of the Institute of Actuaries at London. Mr. Vora has also passed with distinction the Oxford Examination in Diploma in Economics and Politics with statistics as his special subject.

BIRTH CONTROL CLINICS

Work Of Family Hygiene Society

The General Secretary of Family Hygiene Society writes:—

The Family Hygiene Society are conducting two free birth control clinics, one at Parel opposite the K. E. M. Hospital and the other at Dr. Parekh's Hospital at Sandhurst Road. Lady Doctors attend daily except on Sundays when there is a male Session in the morning at Parel from 10 a.m. to 12 noon. The Parel clinic is open on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and Sandhurst Road clinic on Monday and Thursday from 3 to 5 p.m.

287 Women were advised at the Parel clinic and 68 women at the Sandhurst Road Clinic. 216 men attended the male sessions. Advice and examination are free.

ONLY REMEDY FOR COMMUNALISM

Manu Subedar On Economic Natio... ...m

Addressing the students of the Ismail College, Andheri (Bombay), on "Economic Nationalism", on Saturday evening, Mr. Manu Subedar pointed out the "twin dangers" to the economic life of India, viz. extreme communalism and extreme communism.

Economic nationalism, said Mr. Manu Subedar, was the only solvent of communal prejudices and separatist ambitions, and it was the only means of resisting premature growth of communistic ideas, which would upset the good elements of social life, while claiming to eliminate the evils of exploitation. Economic nationalism gave self-respect to a nation as well as hope. For a poor country like India, it was not a distant goal, but the only remedy for extreme poverty and unemployment. It was in accord with world opinion, which had turned away more and more from ideas of a world economic state to those of a state self-sufficient, for most purposes including defence.—United Press.

REVIVAL OF BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE

Meherally Announces Old Office-Bearers Will Resume Duties

Mr. Yusuf Meherally has issued the following Statement to the Press:—

The Government of Bombay have by a recent notification removed the ban imposed on the Bombay Youth League in January 1932, when that body was declared illegal at the start of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

Some time before the ban was imposed on the Bombay Youth League the Executive Committee had by a unanimous resolution delegated to me all its powers. By virtue of that authority I propose to revive the Youth League.

The present time is opportune for reviving the Youth League. A new spirit of hope is visible everywhere in this country among the Youth. There is no doubt that at the present juncture Youth has an important part to play. The Bombay Youth League has in the past given a good account of itself. During its brief, but tempestuous career, it was in the vanguard of our struggle for freedom. Round it had gathered some of the finest young spirits in Bombay just as the flower of the Country's Youth had rallied to the call of the All-India Youth Congress. I confidently hope that the Bombay Youth League will meet with even more enthusiastic response.

Messrs. Naval Jerajani and Noshir Dastur, who were Secretaries of the Bombay Youth League at the time it was declared illegal, will again resume their duties at present. I may add that I have issued this statement with the full concurrence of Mr. K. F. Nariman, who was President of the Youth League at the time of its suppression.

No Crime To Say India Wants People's Govt.

BIHAR PREMIER'S ASSURANCE TO PATNA STUDENTS

PATNA, Aug. 18.

"It is no crime to say that the Indians want to establish a Government of the people for the people. It is the elementary right of every student to cherish this idea" thus observed the Hon Mr. Shri Krishna Singh, the Premier, replying to an address presented by the students of Patna this evening at the Senate Hall. Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, Vice-Chancellor, presided. The hall was packed to capacity, the staff and students of almost all colleges as well as the elite of the city attending.

The Premier added that the Congress had created a revolution of thought even amongst the intelligentsia as was evidenced from the enthusiasm manifest on the present occasion.

He affirmed that educational institutions were sacred places and there should be complete freedom of thought among the students.

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION.

He wanted the students to be politically minded, read Lenin, Marx and other such authors and also to go about villages to study the rural condition They should ponder over what social organisation would be suitable for the country so that happiness was ensured to its millions.

He wanted a revolution in the educational system of the country.

"It Britishers can feel delighted before the Union Jack, there is no reason why the Indian students should not be allowed to worship India's National Flag" said the Premier He was aware of repression by the authorities in 1930 when "students had been asked to welcome police officers and prevented from welcoming persons like Babu Rajendra Prasad."

The speaker wanted the teachers and professors to help the students in coming in touch with all kinds of ideas and developing such ideas as might enable them to control the destiny of their country.

Concluding the Premier emphasised the value of discipline.

STUDENTS' PLAINT.

In the course of the address the students assured the Ministers of their enthusiastic support. They complained that they were not getting a proper atmosphere, patriotism being regarded a crime and slavery being encouraged. They hoped that the education code would be modified so that there would be no victimisation for political convictions and activities.—United Press.

GRAIN MERCHANTS MEET MINISTERS

(From A Correspondent).

A deputation led by the Grain Merchants' Association was received by the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil and Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Ministers for Local Self-Government and Home Department respectively, on Tuesday, the 3rd August, in their office room at Poona.

In the course of the discussions that took place the following matters were considered:—

The complaint that the fees for stamping, verification and reverification are exorbitant;

the submission that the tolerances allowed by the Act are not generous enough;

the request by the deputation that the operation of rule 63 be not put into force for two years and that in the meantime particular traders, e.g., the Bombay Grain Merchants, be excused from providing themselves with new weights and measures;

the request that fees for stamping, verification and reverification be charged only once in two years and not every time that weights and measures are stamped during the two years' period;

the request that the '12 paylee' measure of the shape desired by the Bombay Grain Merchants be standardised and permitted to be used under the Act.

"THE PRESIDENT"

Zenana Show

There will be a special ladies' show of "The President" to-day at the Krishna Talkies, Dubash Theatre at 1-30 p.m.

NO CIVIC LABOUR 'CHANGE FOR CITY

Standing Committee's Decision

The Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation on Wednesday considered the question of starting a Municipal Labour Exchange for registration of unemployed persons in the city so that the employees of labour may be enabled to secure qualified and suitable men for the jobs they can offer.

The Municipal Commissioner writing on this question stated:

The labour population of the City resides mostly in E, F and G Wards. As an experimental measure, therefore, two centres may be opened, one for E Ward and the other for F and G Wards. The former may be located in the Trust chawls at Love Lane and the later in the new semi-permanent rooms now under construction near the Tata Mills at Parel. The Love Lane Centre could be looked after by the Assistant Chawl Superintendent whose office is in the chawl, but he would have to be given some reasonable allowance for the extra work. The Parel Centre would have to be put in charge of a clerk. Both these Centres, if established, would be placed under the supervision of the Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Improvements).

The Municipal Commissioner asked for a grant of Rs. 515 for maintaining two centres.

The matter was sent to the Corporation with recommendation to record it.

PARDI AND CHIKHLI MADE 'MAHALS'

Bombay Govt.'s Economy Measure

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Five years ago, Government, as a measure of economy, abolished the Pardi taluka of the Surat district by altering the constitution of the Bulsar, Jalalpore and Chikhli talukas.

In view of the inconvenience which this change has caused, Government propose to revert to the former arrangement, but, in the interests of economy, to constitute Pardi and Chikhli mahals instead of talukas. The change will be carried out in the next financial year, 1938-39, if it is possible to provide the funds and the legislature passes the provision.

Proscribed Literature And Bombay Government

The Joint Hon. Secretary, Anti-Literary Autocracy League, writes:

The communique issued to-day by the Bombay Government regarding lifting of bans against proscribed books, requests authors and publishers of proscribed books to supply the Government with a copy of their respective proscribed book or books to enable Government to consider the case of each of the proscribed books.. How can anybody supply Government with a copy of a proscribed book? The possession by anybody of a proscribed book is by law a criminal offence.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN).

To-day I am able to publish a few extracts from the annual report of one of suburbs' most popular Gymkhana.

The Bandra Gymkhana, whose activities I have reported in this columns, has in the couple of years of its existence grown into a strong body.

The report gives a full detail of the working of the Gymkhana from September 30, 1935.

The year closed with a total membership of 326.

PROGRESS IN TENNIS

There was a rapid progress in tennis and the membership shows an increase in number. They have 77 members on the rolls this season against 70 last season.

The event of the season was the Bombay Suburban Open Lawn Tennis Tournament, which ended as usual on Easter Monday. Another attempt, says the report, was made to secure the patronage of players foreign to local tennis. The Bandra Gymkhana plate proved a very popular event this year. Further interest in the Men's Singles was created by dividing this event into a preliminary tournament and a tournament proper. The number of entries in various events were Men's Singles 84, Men's Doubles 32, Ladies' Singles 5 and Mixed Doubles 16.

STRONGEST BADMINTON TEAM

The Gymkhana has the strongest badminton team in the Bombay City and suburbs. The membership for badminton during the year increased from 74 to 121.

SUCCESSFUL CRICKET SEASON.

The Gymkhana cricket season commenced from June 7, 1906. During the season 30 matches were played, of which 28 were won, one lost and one was drawn.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE ACTIVE

The Library Committee was active throughout the year, a start being made by subscribing to newspapers and periodicals both local and foreign.

The Committee also organised many lectures and debates which were open to the general public. These debates and lectures proved quite a success.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

The Social Committee organised six dances during the year under review, which were enjoyable functions and were well patronised by the general public.

The Gymkhana's first anniversary dinner was held on May 3, 1936. Over 100 covers were laid and the function proved a very enjoyable one.

NEW POSTAL BRANCH

With the increasing population of Bandra and the many complaints of the residents of places towards the west of Hill Road and its surrounding the postal authorities have now opened a new branch along Hill Road, near the junction of Hill Road and Chimbai.

"Bandra West Post Office" is the name of this branch which was opened only a couple of days back and during these days it has recorded pretty good business.

This branch is opened only as an experiment for a period of six months and is open from 8 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. daily. This office transacts every sort of business and I think it ought to prove a boon, especially for saving accounts.

TO CHECK ABUSE OF "TARWANI"

Badges For Entry Into Stock Exchange

At an informal general body meeting of The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association held on Wednesday at the Stock Exchange Building an important resolution was taken to control the entry of outsider with the Share Market.

After a discussion which lasted for nearly two and a half hours, it was resolved to issue two badges per member to be used by him, his son brother or authorised clerk.

This measure was found necessary to control speculation and business amounting to gambling sometimes called 'Tarwani.'

At the outset an objection was raised to the presence of reporters in the meeting but Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, who presided waived it saying: 'Let the public know what is going on here.'

TO CHECK ABUSE.

Mr. Shroff said their object in introducing the above restriction was to allow only honest forward business in the Market. The entry of outsiders into the Market gave rise to abuse of 'Tarwani,' a term which gave scope to many interpretations, even implying gambling. He wanted it to mean only honest brokerage, so the restriction.

To a threat held out by some persons that the restrictions might lead to opening of another 'Stock Exchange' he said that the Board' does not take notice of such threats. Several members wanted to make changes in the constitution but Mr. Shroff asked them not to be impatient for the present as very soon he wanted to introduce a new constitution based on the recommendations of the Morrison Committee report.

MATINEES TO-DAY and TO-MORROW AT 4 p.m.
THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
WILL HAY
In a riotous farce
"GOOD MORNING BOYS"
Roars! Giggles! Grins!!

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
BLOND GETS MAN!
AS GOOD as MARRIED
— DORIS NOLAN JOHN BOLES
A NEW UNIVERSAL PICTURE

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
KATHARINE HEPBURN
FREDRIC MARCH
in RKO Radio's
"MARY OF SCOTLAND"
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1937

NATIONAL EDUCATION

University convocations in India have long been occasions for educationists to review the progress of education in the country, to point out the defects therein and suggest ways to remedy them. It is, therefore, a wise practice for the British ex-officio Chancellors of universities, who know little about the real requirements of Indian education, to remain in the back-ground on such occasions and allow recognised educationists to deliver the convocation addresses. Even more commendable is the recent practice of various universities to invite the educationists of sister universities to deliver the addresses.. Recent convocation addresses have naturally been very critical of the present system of education and have repeatedly condemned its defects. The most common criticism has been that our higher education is too literary, lacking in varied vocational instruction and, therefore, aggravates rather than solves the problem of unemployment. But unfortunately the critics fail to go to the root of the evil and fail to suggest the real remedies. Unable to connive at the appalling number of unemployed graduates and under-graduates, they only suggest the superficial remedy of restricting the number of entrants in the University. Some make the suggestion plainly and bluntly, others artfully suggest raising the standard of the entrance examination and merciless ploughing down of candidates for this examination in the name of efficiency.

The Root Cause

Mr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee, Vice-Chancellor the Calcutta University, who delivered the Bombay University convocation address on Tuesday, gave a fitting and timely reply to such critics. He said that the existence of seventeen universities with a little over a lakh of students receiving training therein is not an alarmingly large number for a vast country like India. He pleaded for "progressive expansion and not short-sighted curtailment" of higher education, for the establishment of "special institutions and departments, technical, industrial, agricultural and commercial, for imparting a thorough training to the youths for varied occupations in life and for national service." Unlike most critics Mr. Mookerjee pursues the subject farther, points out that "the mere production of such trained youths will not solve the problem" and rightly emphasises the point that it is "the bounden duty of the State and other authorities so to readjust and modify their policies affecting the economic and political condition of society as fully to utilise their services in a useful and productive manner." He also does well to point out that no such educational reconstruction is possible "so long as out of the total revenues of British India only 5 per cent goes to education, 34 per cent being reserved for defence, for police and jails." He has merely hinted at the ultimate solution of our educational problem, namely, the complete control of the nation over its own resources.

Wanted Constructive Suggestions

"The time has now come," says Mr. Mookerjee, "for initiating a new policy of education, suited to our needs and aspirations and consistent with the best traditions of our past." The time came long ago but our education continues to be far from suited to our requirements, quantitatively or qualitatively. It is true that under the new regime there are wider possibilities than before of giving a real national turn to our education. But, as we have stated before, we cannot go far enough until we are masters of our own country. Till that time comes financial stringency will be a serious handicap. It, therefore, behoves our educationists to formulate practicable plans of national education on the cheapest possible basis consistent with efficiency and always making due amends to the hitherto neglected masses. How can the plan of conscription for social service be made practicable on a large scale? How can voluntary service be utilised for educational expansion? How can educational wastage be prevented? What part should vocational training, physical culture, national songs and Hindustani, civics and politics play in our national curricula? These are only a few of the specific questions which our educational reformers will do well to solve in planning educational reconstruction. We are confident that Congress Ministries will gratefully consider practical and constructive suggestions on every aspect of national education.

A Port Trust "Affaire"

The Bombay Port Trust Board recently adopted a plan of reorganisation in the Mechanical branch of its Engineering department, which was necessitated owing to the death of the Senior Assistant (Mechanical Superintendent. There are only a few Indians serving in the department and the appointments made by the Board consequent upon the reorganisation are calculated to prejudice the claims of seniority of the Indian officers concerned, though their qualifications are generally superior to those of most of their non-Indian colleagues. Thus a reasonable apprehension was created in the minds of many of the Indian Trustees that the reorganisation was indirectly intended to defeat the ideal of Indianisation of the Port Trust Services. The Trustees representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber asked for a categorical assurance on this subject generally and particularly regarding the future of the senior-most Indian Officer in the service. An assurance of sort was orally forthcoming from the Chairman of the Board, but, for some mysterious reasons of his own, he refused to record this assurance in the minutes of the meeting. The only course left in the circumstances to the Indian trustees was to oppose the original proposals altogether and to record their minute of dissent. Even this minute, however, was deleted from the Proceedings of the Board which are circulated to Government and other public bodies, and thus an attempt was made to draw a "purdah" over the whole affair! The attitude adopted by the Port Trust authorities gives legitimate grounds for suspicion—to put it very mildly,—and the Chairman of the Board owes it to himself as much as to the public to shed further light on this "affaire."

Not A Partner

Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt, who discussed the Indian question with a number of British politicians during his recent stay in Britain, referred on his return to the profound ignorance and indifference regarding the affairs of this country which prevail even among memoers of the House of Commons. That does not prevent them, however, from entertaining the very obstinate belief that they have discharged their duty most conscientiously by giving the present Constitution to India. A prominent parliamentarian bluntly told Mr. Dutt that a conquered nation does not deserve more freedom! It is thus futile to hope for any liberal amendment of the Government of India Act to be sponsored in the British Parliament, and the struggle is bound to come to a head when attempts will be made to introduce the federation. The misconceptions regarding Congress having become "a partner in the Imperialist system" will surely be dissipated then! India has long decided to be self-reliant and mistress of her own destiny and India *will* have her independence.

B. A. ENGLISH COURSE

Some Vagaries And Absurdities

(By a Professor of English.)

Till the current year, Honours students in English had to take eight papers as under:

Compulsory English, 3 papers, to be taken by *all* the students;

Voluntary Pass, 2 papers, to be taken by those students who offer English as one of the 2 optional languages;

Voluntary Honours, 3 papers, to be taken only by those students who offer English as an Honours subject.

Thus, a student had to take eight papers in English (and two in an additional language) to qualify for Honours in English.

Under 'Voluntary Pass,' students studied the rudiments of literary criticism and also the technique and history of two literary forms illustrated by some specified texts. Under 'Voluntary Honours,' students studied Chaucer and the literary and social history of a period ordinarily extending to 100 years, 50 being studied in the Junior and 50 in the Senior

Bits of History.

The weakest part of the 'old curriculum was the 'Period.' To divide the period between 1550-1920 into eight smaller bits (1550-1600; 1600-1650; 1650-1700; 1850-1890; 1890-1920) and to appoint these to be studied in detail by a principle of rotation was mathematically precise but not aesthetically sane. Alas, literature is not obliging enough to submit to such equivalent divisions. Besides, where was the benefit in the students knowing a great deal about 100 years of English literary history and next to nothing about the rest? Further, the students who appeared for the examination in 1936 had to take the early period, 1550-1600, and the final period, 1890-1920; could absurdity further go?

New Course.

The Board of Studies in English realised at last that something must be done. Early in 1936 a new syllabus was brought into force. The three compulsory papers were left alone. For 'Voluntary Pass.' Criticism and Literary Forms were scrapped and the following were supplied in their place:

"There will be two papers. Paper I. A general survey of the History of English Literature from the Renaissance to the death of Tennyson. Paper II. Four representative texts in prose and verse to be chosen from year to year by the Board of Studies."

For Honours, Chaucer was kept, and instead of 2 papers on Literary and Social history, a paper on Criticism and Prosody and another on 2 literary forms were appointed. Finally, students were allowed to take two more papers, one on the History of the English Language (or on a survey of European writers) and another on the history of British Civilization.

Topsy-Turvy.

Generally, when changes in the syllabus are contemplated, the relevant revised regulations are first announced and the list of text-books published later. But, in this instance, the Board of Studies first sent us the new list of text-books sometime in December 1935; the regulations themselves were to have been accepted by the Academic Council and incorporated into the Handbook much later.

When the College began work in June 1936, we asked the students to buy their texts. The had to study "A History of English Literature" by Legouis and Cazamian. Thinking that the whole book was "prescribed" by the University to cover Paper I. in 'Voluntary Pass,' we waded through discussions on Anglo-Anglo-Saxon literature and on the recondite beauties of "Beowulf." For Paper I. the Honours students bought Saintsbury's "Manual of English Prosody" and they and the professor-in-charge were hammering their heads to construe it and to master it. For Paper II., again, the Honours students were doing 'King Lear.' one of the illustrative texts appointed to be studied under 'Tragedy.'

In the last week of July 1936, a circular came from the Univers announcing that (1) Books I & II in Part I' of Legouis & Cazamian should be omitted; (2) Hamer's "Metres of English Poetry" was to be studied instead of Saintsbury; and (3) 'Epic' was the literary form to be studied, illustrated by "Paradise Lost,'—not 'Tragedy' illustrated by "King Lear" and 'Samson Agonistes."

So, we had worked for over a month in vain; and the students had to buy a new set of texts altogether. Besides, we had no copy of Hamer's book and had to order it out from Bombay; it was not available in Bombay either and we could not get a copy and

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 6.)

SUGGESTIONS TO BOMBAY MINISTRY

With a view to help the Congress Ministry in Bombay in their laudable endeavours to give relief to the starving people in this Presidency, I give below a few suggestions for their consideration which, if carried out, will go a long way to usher in a new era of social and economic uplift of the under-paid, under-clothed and under-fed masses of this unhappy land. The condition in other Provinces is more or less the same, but my references are particularly directed to the Bombay Presidency.

Touch The Head First

The pay of the Governor of Bombay is Rs. 10,000 per mensem. Bombay, Madras, Bengal and the U. P. are the four major provinces whose Governors are paid Rs. 10,000 p.m. each. Now that Sind is separated from Bombay, the administration of 8 out of 26 districts, that is to say, roughly one-third of the old province has been transferred to other hands. And, therefore, there is sufficient justification for the reduction of the salary of the Governor by one-third. At least it should be reduced to the limit of Rs. 1.00.000 per annum which is the pay of the other minor provinces like Punjab, old Bihar and Orissa and Burma. But the salary of the Governor and of the protected Services, called the superior Civil Services, are not charges on the revenues of the province, that is to say, not subject to the vote of the legislatures. Still the argument that one-third of his charge has been removed from the Governor is sound and reasonable and the Secretary of State can be approached to agree to this equitable proposal. There are many other extravagant provisions made for the Governor such as sumptuary allowance, Rs. 25,000, staff and household Rs. 5.04.200. contract grant Rs. 1,08,000, discretionary grant Rs. 25,200 and tour expenses Rs. 92,000. Most of these cannot be touched by the legislatures and the Secretary of State will say that they are required for the pomp and power and show of the head of the administration of a province, and any attempt on the part of the Ministry to effect any retrenchment in these items is not likely to bear fruit. But a good case exists for reducing the salary of the Governor.

Secretariat

Next I come to the Secretariat. The salary of the Chief Secretary is Rs. 3,750 p.m. and of each of the six secretaries Rs. 3,000 p.m. There are 5 deputy secretaries, 3 under-secretaries and 10 assistant secretaries. I know that the Ministry cannot cut the pays of those officers who belong to the All-India Service cadre. But in view of the great need for retrenchment and economy the Secretary of State should be asked to agree to the Services being paid only their time-scale pay. They have no right to claim anything more. If they have any sense of justice and reason they will not complain. In Madras, which is the largest province in India, for example, the Secretaries are not paid Rs. 3,000 as in Bombay but the time-scale pay which an officer is entitled to according to length of service he has put in. Why Bombay, whose prosperity has been mortgaged for the Back Bay Reclamation, should be more liberal one can hardly understand. Of the 5 posts of deputies one in the Finance Department (which has two such posts) can be abolished. Others should continue. All the Assistant Secretaries' posts can be done away with. Their work, which is mostly of a mechanical and routine nature, can easily be done by the superintendents without in the least impairing the efficiency of the departments.

Home Special Department

There are two sections in the Home Department, called the Home Political and the Home Special. The latter is the repository of the secret service of the Government. A severe condemnation of the method of recruitment to this office appeared in the columns of this paper some time back. This section whose staff get fat pay and extravagant allowance is having a cushy job, I mean doing little to justify the high pay. This office should be wound up. We do not want any secret service. Let everything be open and public.

Possibilities Of Retrenchment

(Contributed)

I.

Attached Offices In The Secretariat

Before I proceed to discuss some outside offices, let me refer to one or two offices which form part of the Secretariat. The posts of Director of Information, Commissioner of Labour and Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, are all held by one single officer. There should be an immediate bifurcation of the functions of these various posts. The senior Deputy Labour Commissioner can very well be put in charge of the Labour Office without impairing the efficiency of the Department. The Directorate of Information can be abolished entirely. Each Department of Government should look to its own publicity work. In fact very often the draft of the matter for publicity is sent by the Department to the Director. Where is the need for this duplication of work through this costly medium? There is absolutely no justification for burdening the poor tax-payer with this luxury. Then the work of the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation should be given to some High Court Officer without any extra remuneration

Public Service Commission

One cannot find adequate expression to condemn too strongly the composition of this luxurious body. The chairman, a retired civilian, gets Rs. 3,000 p.m. over and above his pension. One other member, again a retired Executive Engineer, gets Rs. 2,000 p.m. in addition to his pension and the third member from Sind also gets Rs. 2,000 p.m. They have a large staff and none of the members nor the staff has any work to keep him engaged at least one hour a day. This, of course, is one of the unwanted boons of the new Reforms. The Ministry is helpless and for 5 years which is the tenure of the present incumbents, nothing can be done to save the tax-payer from this burden. This was one of the questions discussed by Mr. Kher with the Governor before he accepted the Ministry, but he realised his inability to effect any modifications in the constitution of the commission and had, therefore, to leave the matter alone.

(To Be Continued)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

SHANGHAI SCENE

Life is cheap in Shanghai today. On a single day there are said to have been over six thousand casualties, most of them appear to be among the Japanese forces. While no one can gloat over mass massacre of human beings, one cannot but feel that the Japanese have only themselves to blame for the serious loss of life suffered by their forces. But, then, the common soldiers are but so much cannon-fodder being used for the Imperialist purposes of the jingoes, militarists and war-racketeers at home. It is difficult to blame China for resisting armed aggression by counter-aggression. The Nanking Government are determined this time not to concede an inch and a nation-wide mobilization order is soon to be promulgated. The Japanese, on the other hand, are rushing a Bill through Parliament much on the lines of the Defence of the Realm Act passed in Britain during the Great War. With the passage of this measure the economic life of the country would be placed on a war-footing. Japan is thus preparing for a long-drawn out conflict in China. The only way in which her aggression could be crushed is either by internal opposition or international pressure. Of the former possibility there is little hope as the Fascistic Government of Japan has successfully suppressed all anti-militarist parties and treated the vast bulk of the population with chauvinist dope.

WILL THEY WAKE UP?

The unfortunate—and, in all likelihood, quite accidental—bombing of the International Settlement in Shanghai has certainly roused the hitherto apathetic Governments of Europe and America. Mr. Eden has had to break his holiday and the British Cabinet, concerned about protection of British interests, is said to be in communication with Paris and Washington. The Unted States Government have already protested to both China and Japan against military activity in Shanghai area. No single Power, however, has had the nerve to protest against unprovoked aggression by Japan which is responsible for the present perilous situation of the International Settlement. In the midst of such a severe holocaust the foreigners in China cannot wholly escape injury to their persons and property and at least this danger should warn the Western Powers against the menace of Japan.

PROHIBITION IN THREE YEARS

As total prohibition has been one of the chief planks of the Congress ever since the inauguration of the Non-co-operation movement, the Congress Working Committee has called upon Congress Ministries to bring it about in their respective provinces within three years. There is nothing intrinsically impossible in the proposal. And in such matters "who aims at the sky shoots farther than he who means a tree." The brief period of three years has the merit of infusing every Prohibition worker with the enthusiasm and earnestness which a near and glorious prospect inspires in every one. This truth is demonstrated by the number of districts in Congress provinces vieing with one another for the honour of being the first to enforce total prohibition.

PLANS FOR BOMBAY

So far as our own Presidency is concerned, the Finance Minister has announced that propaganda will be immediately begun "for the local introduction of Prohibition next year in three typical areas, one in Deccan, one in the Konkan and one in Gujarat." Which particular districts is to be chosen in each division is, perhaps, not yet settled. It will probably depend upon the facilities for enforcing prohibition and preventing smuggling and illicit distillation. But it is a good plan to choose one district in each division. The Bombay suburban district has already offered to start work for prohibition at once and the District Local Board has set apart a sum of Rs. 500 for propaganda in this connection. Every district should start voluntary temperance or voluntary total abstinence propaganda. And those districts which succeed best in this will be best fitted for early total prohibition by law.

DEPLORABLE AND DANGEROUS.

Mr. Fazlul Huq, the "Proja" Premier of Bengal, has verily excelled himself in the reply he gave to the address of welcome which was presented to him and to his colleagues the other day in Calcutta. Mr. Huq's speech was merely a long tirade against the Congressmen in Bengal, whom he accused of not being able to tolerate a non-Congress Ministry in the Province. "That is the reason why condemnation is being hurled against us," observed Mr. Huq with an air of injured innocence. Congressmen, however, are not alone in condemning the doings of Huq and company, and an increasing volume of criticism is now being heard from the ranks of the Proja Party itself. The record of the Bengal Ministry during the last five months has disillusioned even his most ardent supporters and sympathisers and particularly the policy which they have adopted regarding the detenus and other political prisoners has come as a shock not only to Bengal but also to the whole of India. Mr. Huq's self-complacency in the circumstances is not only deplorable but positively dangerous

POINTS OF VIEW

"... Not only not a balanced budget but contains many shocks of disappointment. . ."
—Ex-Interim Jamnadas Mehta.

"... Cautious and conservative budget. . ."
—Bori Bunder Special Correspondent.

* * *

Criticising the Congress Ministry's proposals regarding prohibition Ex-Honourable-cum-Comrade Jamnadas Mehta said that with only two lakhs for prohibition, it could not be achieved in the lifetime of the members. if one were to calculate according two lakhs per year, he said, "it would take 165 years four months and six days to achieve prohibition."

* * *

On the other hand according to the provision of zero lakhs for prohibition in his, the ex-Interim Finance Minister's proposal, it would have taken only an eternity to achieve it.

* * *

One of the ex-Interim Ministers of U. P. has been unseated as a result of an election petition.

Should one congratulate him or sympathise with him?

* * *

It is reported that "Hitler now likes nothing better than to sit up till two o'clock in the morning swapping anecdotes with Dr. Goebbels." Their stories, the reports adds, "are mostly concerned with prominent figures in the Nazi party."

Evidently the Nazi bosses like ghost stories—since not a few of these "prominent figures" are now in the land of the dead.

* * *

B. B. Babe Grows Up—All Round

Here you have Bori Bunder Minor holding forth on a subject which the poor infant seems to find too deep.

"What this country needs today more than anything else, more than constitutions and far more than prosperity is a design for living—living purposefully, efficiently, fulfilling the biological urge to grow, which does not consist in merely growing like a tree, but all round, in body, mind and soul."

So there you are. Or aren't you *quite* there?

* * *

By the way—stop us if you have heard this one!—there was once a man who, blind-folded, searched for a black hat in a dark room. The black hat, the story goes further, was not there.

* * *

According to the Viceroy, the cellular jail in the Andamans "so far from being unhealthy has a record with which few jails in India can compare."

Isn't that rather an unwise confession of the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in Indian jails?

* * *

Sir Aziduddin Ahmad, the Dewan of Datia, says in a letter published by an Anglo-Indian daily newspaper:

"Socialism is all very well in theory—that everybody is equal in the sight of God; that every man should be sure of a 'square deal' in life and have a sufficiency of this world's goods. But in practice it does not work."

Of course it doesn't work—not at least in the regime of the Datia Dewan!

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(Perpetrated By The Junior Colleague)

(1) The Bombay Ministry stole their Budget ideas from "views previously expressed" in the editorial columns of a certain local Anglo-Indian paper.

(2) On his return to Calcutta, Vice-Chancellor Mukerjee will be arrested and sent, without trial, to a Detention Camp by the Bengal Ministry for preaching "sedition" in his address to the Bombay University Graduates.

* * *

'How much do I owe you for curing my deafness?'

'Three guineas.'

'Did you say four guineas?'

'No, five guineas.'

ALL PRAISE FOR CONGRESS BUDGET

News From Wardha

Parliamentary Sub-Committee Meets Mahatma

WARDHA, August 18.

The All-India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee consisting of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (Chairman), Babu Rajendra Prasad and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad met Gandhiji this morning at Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's Bungalow and reviewed the work done by the Provincial Congress Legislative Parties and acquainted Gandhiji with the position in all provinces.

CONGRESS AND FRONTIER

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Babu Rajendra Prasad will probably visit the Frontier Province with a view to studying the position there and discussing with Dr. Khan Saheb the possibility of Congress forming a Government.

All the leaders are staying here for a day or two more.

CONSTITUTIONAL SUB-COMMITTEE

The Constitutional Sub-Committee appointed by the Faizpur Congress met for the first time this morning under the presidency of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and discussed the Congress Constitution clause by clause.

The Committee has not concluded its work but would resume the same when the Working Committee and the A.I.C.C. meet in October.

JAPANESE G. H. Q. SMASHED

(Continued from Page 1)

ing in order to shorten the war, if possible.—Reuter.

5,000 TROOPS KILLED

NANKING, Aug. 18.

The headquarters of Marshal Chiang Kai Shek announce the overwhelming victory of Chinese troops depending Nankow.

According to this source 5,000 Japanese were killed.

The Chinese casualties were 1,500.

A Peiping message says:

Following the recent Japanese check in Nankow Pass a fresh offensive is expected. The Japanese military authorities admit that the Chinese offered very stubborn resistance from strategically strong positions from where only large-scale offensive can dislodge them.

The Japanese casualties hitherto have been very heavy. The Japanese forces in Nankow region are now estimated at 10,000.

Thirty thousand Japanese troops arrived in North China in the past few days bringing the total to about 80,000.—Reuter.

JAPANESE G. H. Q. BOMBED & SMASHED

SHANGHAI, Aug. 18.

The Japanese resumed land, sea and air bombardment in the morning, the Chinese retaliating fiercely.

The Chinese military headquarters claim to have bombed and smashed the Japanese G. H. Q. at Hongkew Park and that their troops made substantial advance in the northeastern district bringing them within a mile of the waterfront. The Chinese scuttled six Japanese steamers which were stopped by the boom across Wangpoo, three-quarters of a mile south of the Shanghai Club. Squadrons of Japanese warplanes reappeared at 03-20 hours and systematically bombed the strategic enemy points from Chapei to Woosung meeting little opposition.

The first battalion of the Royal Ulster Rifles have landed. There is now an impressive array of naval strength off the bund including His Majesty's cruiser "Danae" and the French flagship "Lamotte-Picquet." Thirty-three Japanese warships were counted at Woosung and other parts of the Wangpoo river.—Reuter

MOBILISATION BILL PASSED

NANKING, Aug. 18.

The Legislative Yuan has adopted a law for national mobilisation which has been submitted to the Government for promulgation.—Reuter

ter.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Telegrams for Shanghai will be accepted at sender's risk only.

SPIRIT OF GOODWILL AND PROMISE OF SUPPORT

Jamnadas Mehta's Effort To Boost His White Paper Falls Flat

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

POONA: August 18.

General discussion on the Budget proposals commenced to-day in an atmosphere of goodwill. Practically every one, excepting possibly an Interim Minister, congratulated the Congress Cabinet on its Budget and the Finance Minister on his splendid speech.

Criticisms of the Budget there were; but they were free from any spirit of hostility.

That White Paper

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who initiated the debate took most time in trying to boost his own Interim Budget and the White Paper. This led some members to wonder whether the House was discussing the Budget proposals or the forgotten White Paper of the Puppet Ministry.

European Support

Sir John Abercrombie, Leader of the Progress Party, offered his Party's full support to the Government on its Budget proposals and offered certain constructive suggestions. His speech was listened to by the Treasury Benches with attention.

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala gave a hint that the Congress Government should not hurry with radical Labour legislation. He suggested that to-day Capitalism was not the enemy of Labour.

"SHOCKS" FOR JAMNADAS!

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, Aug 18

General discussion of Budget proposals by the Bombay Legislative Assembly commenced today in the Council Hall with Speaker Mavlanker in the chair.

At the outset the speaker pointed out that he had received the names of office-bearers and leaders and Deputy Leaders of only the Muslim League Party, Progress Party and the Democratic Group. He wanted the names of others also as early as possible so that the work regarding the allotment of definite places for parties in the House as also decision regarding in which order Demands for Grants should be taken had be arrived at. He suggested that before this evening names should be given to the Speaker's office.

Sir Dhunjishah wanted time till to-morrow afternoon and both the Speaker and the Leader of the House had no objection to the same being done, only the committee to decide order of demands of grants would get lesser time

Mr. S. L. Karandikar asked leave to move his adjournment motion to discuss a matter of public importance namely the Government Communique issued on 29th of last month warning against speeches and writings likely to rouse communal bitterness.

The House agreeing to this the Speaker fixed the motion to be discussed at 4 p.m.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, was the first to speak on the budget proposals. He congratulated Rao Bahadur Lathe, Finance Member for his budget proposals. The speaker referred to the inspired messages that appeared in the press regarding the budget proposals and remarked that the budget not only was not a balanced budget but contained many shocks of disappointments.

Jamnadas' Charge Of "Rudeness"

Continuing Mr. Jamnadas said that the invitation extended by the Cooper Ministry had not been taken in the spirit it was extended. The spirit shown by the Cooper Ministry had not been reciprocated and the Finance Minister had all through been critical of the White Paper proposals. The speaker referred to the relief measures proposed by the Congress Cabinet which gave about 28 lakhs of relief compared to a crore and more of relief proposed by the Cooper Cabinet. The Finance Minister had refused to acknowledge the Cooper Ministry's help to him and had been systematically rude and seemed to be ignorant of facts. He had refused to having the housing scheme for the poor that had been proposed by the Cooper Ministry He had made certain misstatements, which were worthy of less responsible persons The speed at which things were proposed to be done were the speed of snail and he thought that at the present rate at the end of five years, the Cabinet would not have touched the tinge of the problems facing the Presidency

There had been no mention whatever about compulsory primary education in the speech of the Finance Minister and with only two lakhs for prohibition, prohibition could not be achieved in the lifetime of the members. If one were to calculate according to two lakhs per year, the speaker said that it would take 165 years four months and point six days to achieve prohibition.

Mr. Jamnadas wondered whether the Finance Minister got his notions of taxation as he seemed to wobble from one end to another. He further remarked that the Finance Ministers had notions of public finance of nineteenth century, while problems of the twentieth century had to be tackled

Jamnadas Offers Co-operation

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then proceeded to criticise the proposals of the Cabinet regarding several important problems which the interim Ministry had included in its proposals.

He referred to sales tax proposed by the Interim Ministry and wondered what were the reasons why they had not been accepted, excepting for the fact that the Finance Minister took pity on "poor old woman." He thought that the Finance Minister's criticism of Cooper Cabinet's budget proposals contained in the White Paper as due to ignorance, superficial and shallow.

Referring to the Finance Minister having done little for irrigation Mr. Jamnadas asked what the House thought of the Finance Minister whose pockets were bulging with 22 lakhs of rupees and villagers were anxiously looking to Congress Government to do something tangible.

Tax On Betting

Referring to criticism about Betting Tax Mr. Jamnadas said that reference to the Interim Ministry's proposals regarding betting by the Finance Minister would form the best schoolboy howler. He considered cuts in allowances as taxation. He said that in this country a new gospel of economy was spreading, which considered poverty as virtue but the speaker did not consider that as such. He said that the standard of living in India was low and efforts should be made to improve that standard. Concluding Mr. Jamnadas offered co-operation to the Ministry.

Congress Keeps On Eastern Outlook

Mr. K. S. Firodia, Congress M.L.A. from Ahmednagar, complimented the Finance Minister on his speech and the budget proposals.

Referring to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's speech he remarked that it appeared that he was unnecessarily put out. Everyone was fallible as the Interim Ministry also must have been and he thought that everything should have been taken in a sporting spirit. It was possible that Mr Jamnadas Mehta had not read the Finance Minister's speech and if he had he had not understood it. Things were being looked at by the Congress Cabinet from a different outlook altogether. It was an Eastern outlook and not a Western outlook.

Poor Man's Proposals

The budget proposals were man's proposals and not the proposals of the Prodigal's son. The outlook was such that the Congress wanted to begin from villages and came to cities and not go from cities to villages

The Congress had now taken possession of the machinery which

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 3.)

British Ships To Retaliate

Govt.'s Warning To Rebels

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The meeting of Ministers at the Foreign Office considered the position of merchant shipping in the Mediterranean and the following statement has been issued:—

"His Majesty's Government have been seriously perturbed at the increasing number of attacks on shipping lately in the Mediterranean and the extension of the area in which these incidents are now occurring.

"His Majesty's Government have issued instructions through the Admiralty stating that if any British merchantship is attacked by a submarine without a warning, His Majesty's ships are authorised to counter-attack the submarine."—Reuter

LADY CABLE DEAD.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The death has occurred of Lady Cable.—Reuter.

(Lady Cable is the wife of Baron Eric Grant Cable, Consul to the British Legation for a period of about two decades in various European countries).

NO NEED FOR DIPLOMA IN JOURNALISM

Madras 'Varsity Syndicate Recommendation To Academic Council

MADRAS, Aug. 17.

A recommendation of the Syndicate of Madras University that there is no need for a Diploma in Journalism will be considered at an ordinary meeting of the Academic Council of the Madras University on September 3.

The Senate of the University had resolved to institute a Diploma course in Journalism as far back as 1935 and asked the Syndicate to work out the details of the course in consultation with the Academic Council. The Academic Council referred the report of the Special Committee of the Syndicate on the subject back again with a view to incorporate some proposals relating to Vernacular journalism in the course. Meanwhile the proposal for instituting a Diploma Course in Politics and Public Administration was accepted by the authorities.

The special committee of the Syndicate which considered it again felt that much of the theoretical instruction in journalism could be obtained in the politics course, and the giving of practical training in journalism could be left to the profession itself.—United Press.

Congress Victory In Bombay Assembly

(Continued from page 1)

was well-known. Promoting good relations between all communities was one of their planks. The speaker welcomed the Government Communique on the question and said that Muslim Leaguers stood for peace and harmony.

EUROPEAN SUPPORT

Sir John Abercrombie, Leader of the Progress Party opposed the motion. His party wholeheartedly supported Government in its attitude towards communal question as stated in the Communique The first duty of any Government was maintenance of law and order, and the Congress Government had taken a correct attitude on the question. The speaker welcomed the Government Communique on the question.

ALI BAHADUR'S HOPES

Mr. Ali Bahadurkhan opposing the adjournment motion said that if the Hindus and Muslims failed in bringing about harmonious relations between the two communities before, it was due to the apathy shown by the then Government. Now that the Congress was the Government, he knew that it would consider it its primary duty to bring about harmonious relations. He had absolutely no doubt that the Congress Government would strive towards that end The wording of the Communique was very good on paper and he hoped that it would be so in action also. He also hoped that it would deal impartially on the question. The Congress might be influenced by the Hindus and it should get itself well informed about both sides, before taking action.

ONLY ONE COMMUNITY

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, Railway Workers' representative, started his speech by saying "comrade Speaker" and said that that nothing practical could be achieved, if one started on the basis that there were several communities in India. He for one, believed that there was only one community in the country, and that was the working class community. The Congress had entered the legislatures to wreck the constitution and had now begun to work it He thought that the wording of the Communique was not happy, and hoped that the problem would be solved. If Government began to think in terms of there being only one community i.e the working class community.

PREMIER WANTS LIGHT.

Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier whose rising was the signal for absolute silence in the House, after some preliminary remarks wanted to know from the mover of the motion what it was that he objected to in the Government Communique.

PRODUCE ALTERNATIVE

The Premier analysed the Government Communique and said that the first part of it was a statement of Government policy on the question, the second was a warning and the third portion was what action would be taken

It was the ambition of the Bombay Government to bring about harmonious relations between all communities, and Mr Kher assured everyone that the ambition would be achieved. The Congress was the only political party in the country which had worked since the last fifty years towards bringing about harmonious relations between all communities, and now that it was in power, no efforts would be spared towards achieving that end.

UNIMPEACHABLE POLICY

The Premier challenged the mover of the adjournment motion or anybody else to state a better policy, than the one sought to be followed by the Government on the communal question. The Government would do everything to prevent frequent communal disturbances that had been occurring. The policy of the Government had been decided upon, after mature consideration and was an unimpeachable policy. The Congress Ministry and the party stood solidly for that policy and would enforce that policy.

He referred to the Muslim League leader's speech, thanked him and said that it only showed that all sections of the House were for the policy being pursued by the Government. He did not see any justification for the adjournment motion that had been moved by Mr. Karandikar

JAMNADAS AS CRITIC

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, speaking next, said that the Communique had been worded very nicely and was, indeed, very good, but what Mr. Karandikar wanted to know was what were the reasons that provoked the Communique. The speech made on behalf of the Government did not clear the position. What Mr. Karandikar wanted to convey was that the Government had ignored the fundamental reasons and had depended on superficial symptoms which were results of a deep-rooted evil.

What the Government had done was like reading the "Gita," while war was in progress. The speaker termed the press note as a pompous communique

REPLY TO JAMNADAS

Rao Bahadur Chitale speaking next, said that he was pained to see Mr. Jamnadas speak in the way he did. The trouble started when Mr. Jamnadas himself was a Cabinet Member during the Sonya Maruti temple dispute The trouble that arose then and the speeches and writings made then were responsible for the Government Communique and he was sure that the House wholeheartedly supported Government in this matter, whatever differences might exist between them in other matters. So far as Law and Order was concerned, Government would have fullest support of all sections of the House

JAWAHAR'S BOOK QUOTED

Mr. S. L. Karandikar replied, to the debate and referring to one of the speeches where reference was made to communal harmony that existed in 1923, he suggested that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's autobiography should be read by everyone to understand the position clearly.

He described Peace Committees as committees which began to work after peace had been restored.

MUNSHI'S REPLY

Mr K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, said that the mover of the Adjournment Motion was unjust to himself by moving it. He should have known that the matter could have been disposed of by asking a question, instead of wasting the time of the House. In his reply, Mr. Karandikar had let the cat out of the bag, when he said that he had personal reasons for moving the adjournment motion. Government wanted the vote of all sections of the House at large for its policy on the question.

KARACHI RESOLUTION

Continuing, the Home Minister Munshi said that the Indian National Congress stood for Hindu-Muslim unity and had been striving towards that end all along. The Congress attitude towards that question had been fully adumbrated in the Fundamental Rights resolution passed at Karachi, and so far as religions were concerned, the Congress maintained an attitude of neutrality. The Congress Government of Bombay went a step further and stated in the Communique that harmonious relations between all communities should be maintained, and instead of taking any action against those communalists and communal papers which had spread hatred Government had only issued a warning to them. Both Congress and some of the responsible Muslim leaders had stated that in olden days, communal trouble was fomented due to the Government in power. Now that Congress was in power, it wanted to implement its attitude towards communal question.

MANY THINGS HAPPENED.

He had been asked what had happened between 19th and 29th to provoke the Communique. Yes, many things had happened. Speeches and writings in communal papers made during the Sonya Maruti temple dispute were placed before the present Government. Luckily or unluckily, section 153 as was not in operation for the time being then, and many were at liberty.

The Speaker referred to some of the speeches and writings that had come to him, and said that they smacked of bad taste. He also read extracts from one of the writings, where one community attacked another. The Speaker said that they were rabid, vituperous journalism, and a thing which no responsible Government could tolerate Such things were a disgrace to society.

PAYING PRICE OF COMMUNALISM.

"We are not here to recriminate each other. We have committed mistakes and are paying the price for it. If anyone thinks that one community was going to dominate over another, he was mistaken. If that happened, one would have to bid goodbye to Swaraj and nationalism. He assured the House that Government would take all steps to achieve its objective and will deal impartially and judiciously but ruthlessly, as the evil should have to be stamped out.

Home Minister Munshi then referred to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's remark about reading the Bhagavatgita when war was raging, and said that possibly Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was not aware that Gita was recited on the battle field of the great war of Mahabharata.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta remarked that that was not so.

Mr. Munshi added that in whatever Mr. Jamnadas might be an expert, he was not an expert on Bhagavatgita amidst ministerial cheers.

CONGRESS VICTORY

The Speaker put the motion to vote, and declared that "nays" had it. After he declared the motion lost, Mr. K. M. Munshi got up and asked for a poll, but was told that the decision was in his favour, and he need not press for a division

Windfall For Grigg

SIMLA, August 18.
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

Over one crore surplus in the Customs Revenue alone compared with the Budget Estimates, may be in the hands of the Government of India at the end of the Financial Year, if the figures of the last four months are any indication.

Sir James Grigg budgetted for 5,377 lakhs for the whole year as against 5,087 lakhs, actuals for 1936-'37, but the receipts for the period ended July, have already brought 1,825 lakhs.

SERIES OF LANDSLIDES

It is, however, significant to note that while Sir James Grigg anticipated more than one crore and a half from Silver Duty for the whole year, he has so far realised only 22 lakhs. Similarly, though he expected nearly three crores from cotton fabrics, not of British manufacture, his income for the four months is barely half a crore.

There is also a noticeable fall in the case of artificial silk fabrics.

COMFORTABLE PROSPECT

Unexpected windfalls from other sources have, however, made up for the deficiency giving Sir James Grigg, when he arrives to-morrow, fairly a comfortable prospect for the current financial year.

PARTITION OF PALESTINE

Mandates Commission Not Likely To Oppose Plan

GENEVA, Aug. 17.

The League Mandates Commission has completed its report to the Council on the Palestine question.

It is understood that the Commission will not object in principle to the British plan of partition but suggest the institution of a transitional period, if necessary with modification in the present mandate, in order to permit the examination and application of contemplated partition in the best possible conditions.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN ENVOY

Party At Afghan Consulate

To meet His Excellency Abdur Rahman Azzam, His Egyptian Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of His Afghan Majesty, the Afghan Consul gave a party last evening at the Afghan Consulate. A large number of distinguished citizens were present.

"Labour Leader Arrested"

In connection with the report published in the Press that Mr. S. V. Deshpande, who was arrested in Ahmednagar by the Police for defying an order not to address a public meeting, was given permission to address the meeting by Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, the "Chronicle" understands that no such permission was given by the Minister.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AND CAPABLE AGENTS:
Liberal terms, Commission & Salary

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Regional 'Varsities For Presidency

Bombay University Senate Discusses K. T. Shah's Proposal

The Bombay University Senate discussed to-day Mr. K. T. Shah's proposal for establishing Regional Universities in the Bombay Presidency; but it had to be adjourned before any conclusion was reached.

When the Senate began its sitting on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Chandavarkar, the Vice-Chancellor, who presided, referred to the demise of Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole, which had occurred since the last meeting of the Senate. The Vice-Chancellor said that Dewan Bahadur Godbole, who was a Fellow of the University, was one of its most distinguished Alumni.

A resolution of condolence was passed, all standing.

Five supplementary grants and eight renewals of lapsed grants totalling a sum of Rs. 37,000 and odd were accepted by the Senate. Only two of these demands evoked any comment.

STEEL RACKS FOR WHITE ANTS.

Speaking in respect of a demand for a grant of Rs. 2,000 for the purchase of steel racks for the Library of the Department of Economics and Sociology, Dr. B.G. Vad charged the authorities with imperfect supervision. The grant was asked for because considerable damage had been done to the books of the Library by white ants, and it was now proposed to substitute the wooden racks by steel racks. Dr. Vad thought that it showed a want of proper supervision and control. The grant was, however, passed after Mr. C. N. Vakil had explained that there was no carelessness on the part of the staff.

Another resolution which, as Mr. K. T. Shah said, was usually utterly non-contentious, provoked an unexpected discussion. It was about the assignment of Fellows to the various Faculties.

It appears that Principal N. B. Butani was all along a Fellow, both in the Faculties of Arts and Science. This year the Syndicate had assigned him only to the Faculty of Science. Principal Butani is the Chairman of the Board of Studies for Sindhi and his removal from the Faculty of Arts would mean that he would no longer be on the Board of Studies for Sindhi. Therefore, Dr. Daud Pota wanted his case to be referred back to the Senate.

A general discussion on the principles of assignment to the various Faculties followed; whereupon Mr. K.T. Shah moved that, the whole list be referred back to the Syndicate so that some convention in the matter might be evolved. His motion was lost, but Dr. Pota's motion was accepted.

Consideration of the Ordinances and Regulations passed by the Syndicate and the Academic Council respectively, since the last meeting of the Senate, was taken up.

M.B., B.S. EXEMPTIONS.

A cleavage of opinion arose on one question between the medical and non-medical members of the Senate. The Academic Council had approved of a regulation whereby a candidate appearing for the third M.B., B.S. examination might be allowed to get exemptions in every paper in which he had passed; but he must complete his examination within two years after he sat for his examination for the first time, failing which all the prior exemptions he may have obtained would be washed out.

Mr. M. R. Paranjpe moved that this Regulation might be referred back to the Academic Council, because it would work a hardship on the student. But the medical members of the Senate stood by the regulation on the ground that if a student were allowed to take his own time to get through the examination, paper by paper, it would lower the standard of the examination very much.

Mr. Paranjpe's motion was lost. He scored a success, however, when he obtained the total rejection of an Ordinance approved by the Syndicate.

This Ordinance laid down that the schools recognised by the University shall conform to certain conditions laid down by the Syndicate. One of these conditions was that whenever a student from an unrecognised High School had to be admitted to a recognised High School, the prior permission of the Syndicate will have to be obtained.

This Ordinance had already once been brought before the Senate which had referred it back for reconsideration. The Syndicate had again brought forward the same ordinance for the approval of the Senate.

Mr. Paranjpe now moved for its rejection. His motion was at first declared lost, but upon a poll being taken he obtained 71 votes and the Ordinance was declared cancelled.

REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES.

The next important resolution to be taken up was the one about Regional Universities, which had secured priority on a motion made by Dr. D. D. Karve. The principle of Regional Universities had long been accepted by the Senate by virtue of a resolution passed by the Senate on the 1st March, 1926. Mr. K. T. Shah moved a resolution stating that the Senate do reaffirm its opinion in favour of establishing Regional Universities.

Three amendments which were on the agenda were ruled out of order as they referred to the old resolution and not the present one.

Dr. D.D. Karve was, however permitted to move an amendment stating that the Senate does not desire to commit itself to any details regarding the nature of these Universities or the extent of their Jurisdiction.

SIND'S APOLOGIA.

Professor Advani opposing the amendment said that as far as Sindh was concerned they were not yet ready for a university. Theirs was a deficit province and no new taxation was possible.

Prof. Soares thought that the acceptance of this resolution would amount to a slur on the ability of the University to carry on as it had been doing all along.

Mr. Datar thought that full scope for the educational and linguistic aspirations of the various regions should be given by the establishment of separate universities.

FINANCE IN THE WAY.

Professor Findlay Shiras while fully supporting the principle of Regional Universities, thought that in the present state of finance, it was mere moonshine to discuss the proposition seriously.

Mr. M. R. Paranjpe said that the Bombay University had all along been an affiliating University, affiliating colleges a thousand miles away on either side. If it had to set its house in order and advance as a teaching University it had to unburden itself.

Principal J. R. Gharpure said that the resolution was only an enabling one, and if any region could not have or did not want a university, nobody could force one on it.

RELIEVE PRESSURE.

Principal Khadye thought that the university had become too unwieldy and it was necessary to relieve the pressure by starting additional universities.

Dr. Nazir Ahmed put up the strongest opposition to the proposal. Education, he said, should have a great unifying influence and Regional Universities would be a dividing force. He advocated the development of one wide culture for the whole of India and said that he failed to understand what was meant by local culture. He pleaded for a wider outlook and said that such disintegrating movements should be discouraged.

Discussion on the resolution will be resumed on Thursday (to-day).

OPPOSITION ATTACK ON BUDGET

PREMIER TO PUT DEMAND FOR INTRODUCING FEDERATION

(Continued From Page 7)

had been in disorder and it would take some time before it was put in order.

Patil's Reply To Jamnadas

Mr. S. K. Patil congratulating the Finance Minister commenced his speech with an attack on Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's previous speech. Replying to Mr. Jamnadas' reference to inspired messages the speaker said that possibly Mr. Jamnadas remembered his own days and the way in which messages used to appear in the Press.

Referring to the White Paper the Speaker said that it was easy for anybody to put up bombastic proposals, when he knew that he would not be called upon to implement same.

PAPER PLANS.

Continuing Mr. S. K. Patil said that for providing for relief for the people of the Presidency without caring to know where the money was to come from, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta deserved a gold medal, as he was sure that he would not be asked to enforce the proposals contained in the White Paper. Mr. Jamnadas also conveniently forgot to mention about the 16 lakhs remission of revenues. Mr. Jamnadas seemed to want to transplant everything from the West. It was not an easy matter.

Referring to the proposed sales tax, he wanted to know if Mr. Jamnadas had thought out how that tax was to be collected. It was easy to make proposals without thinking about the difficulties.

Referring to the Interim Ministry's proposals about Prohibition, the speaker said that they exhibited colossal ignorance about the facts. Mr. Patil was cheered by the Congress members when he said that so far as the Congress was concerned it was wedded to Prohibition and the programme had been there for all time to come and not for three and a half months alone. All things had to be thought out and the effects of Prohibition in the districts with neighbouring Indian States had to be considered, as otherwise it would mean that instead of eradicating the evil, Government would only be losing revenue as on borderland there could be liquor shops with States deriving the revenue. The amount allotted was a mere token.

Sir John Abercrombie, Leader of the Progress Party, was the next speaker and he started with saying that he felt a little difficulty in understanding the trend of discussion. He felt that the Interim Ministry's proposals were under discussion and not the Finance Member's Budget proposals. He congratulated the Finance Minister on his speech and also thanked him on behalf of his Party for deciding to go slow. Government were absolutely right in thinking that there was scope for retrenchment and also that this Presidency was the most taxed Province in India. He suggested that careful investigations should be made before cuts in allowances were decided upon. Such cuts should be made with an eye on efficiency. He referred to the abolition of the grazing fees and remarked that only those who were poor and had cattle should be exempted from grazing fees. The Progress Party was extremely pleased that ten lakhs had been allotted for water supply. He offered fullest co-operation to the Government on behalf of the Progress Party. He suggested that pneumatic tyres should be introduced for bullock-carts in villages, while stressing the question of inter-village communication. The impression had gained ground that Englishmen were against primary education, because they had criticised the schemes. That was not so. They wanted that the 1923 Primary Education Act should be repealed as it was causing a wastage.

"NOT SUCH AN EVIL"!

At this stage the House adjourned for tea. After resumption the House was engaged for an hour and twenty minutes in discussion of the adjournment motion of the Government communique regarding the communal question.

Resuming Sir John Abercrombie said that it was easy to say that prohibition should be enforced, but it was difficult to execute. He did not think that drinking was such an evil as some persons were led to believe. Aparrt from that prohibition led to loss of revenue and Government had to face that great problem also. Referring to a previous speaker's remark that prohibition would be achieved in three years, he remarked that it might be a 'de jure' prohibition, but not 'de facto' prohibition.

He thought that giving remission in land revenue was not enough and Government should see that the quality of produce also improved and better marketing facilities were given to producers.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala (Millowners' Association) referred to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's speech and said that it was a case of pot calling the kettle black. He suggested that before deciding upon any taxation, Government should formulate a scheme which could be discussed.

Referring to Labour, he said that Government should not lose sight of the Trades Disputes Act and Trades Deputes Conciliation Act before they decided upon any Labour legislation. He suggested that there should be Industrial Boards and Industrial Councils to advise Government regarding industries and the chief aim of the Government in legislating about Labour should be peace in industry.

Mr. Saklatvala had not finished when the House rose for the day.

SURPLUS BUDGET FOR C. P.

Prohibition Plans And Relief To Over-taxed Peasants

NAGPUR, Aug. 18.

At a meeting of the Central Provinces Cabinet over which H. E. the Governor presided, the final touches were given to the budget.

It is understood that the budget will show a small surplus of about Rs 30,000 This is the first budget of the Congress Ministry and will be presented to the Legislative Assembly on September 10. It is now in the hands of the printers and will be circulated to the members in a fortnight.

CHIEF FEATURES

It is further understood that the chief features of the budget, which covers a period of six months, are relief to the peasantry in the form of reduction of land revenue in certain heavily assessed areas, particularly seven talukas in Berar and in Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur Districts and the introduction of prohibition in two or three districts.

The Ministry has accepted more or less all the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee, thus making it possible to effect the utmost economy.—A. P

1,000 CUT MOTIONS!

Bengal Budget Under Fire

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

Over 1,000 cut motions have been tabled against demands for grants in the Bengal budget which will be taken up for consideration on Monday next.

The majority of the cut motions are directed against demands for Police Department.

—United Press.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Demand For Grant Under Reforms

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 18.

For 11 seats on the Public Accounts Committee Congress has set up seven candidates and Bombay might be interested to know that Mr. S. K. Patil is one of official candidates.

Members of the Congress Party are agitated over the demand for grant under Reforms for Rs. 87,000. They are a bit doubtful whether this demand on behalf of the Congress Party would be consistent with the attitude of the Congress towards Federation.

The demand is to be made by Premier and the reasons given for this demand is that it is prob-

(Continued in Col. 7)

Students' Privilege To Participate In Politics

Who Else Can Take Cudgels On Behalf Of The Underdog?

Dr. SYED MAHMOOD'S ADDRESS AT PATNA COLLEGE FUNCTION

PATNA: August 17.

"Freedom is not licence; Swaraj is not anarchy and Democracy is not indiscipline. Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal have emphasized time and again the need for discipline, the importance of self-control. And nowhere is that counsel so important and so needed as among the students.

"I cannot, therefore, be against your taking the fullest part in politics. I regard it not merely as your privilege, but also your obligation," declared the Hon. Dr. Syed Mahmood, Minister for Education, Bihar Government, addressing the students in the course of his presidential speech at the anniversary of the Patna College Debating Society, last evening.

PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY.

Proceeding the Hon'ble Minister said that theirs was not the selfish search for personal gain and individual bickering. In a community aspiring for a democracy of the most rational and progressive type, he could not emphasise too much the value of the unalloyed enthusiasm and undiluted idealism of the school-going or the collegiate youth.

"n every country", he continued, "where the consciousness has grown of social injustice and oppression rooted in the system of modern capitalist civilization, the youth and the students have been the first to take up the cudgels on behalf of the underdog, the oppressed and the annihilated. Who would have the heart to discourage such selfless offer of the rising generation to right the wrong of ages, no matter at what cost to themselves? Who would like to deprive himself of this free contribution of the purest and most self-less zeal, by a wanton prohibition of all political activities in schools and colleges? I would certainly not do, neither would the Indian National Congress which I represent. It is, of course, not a mere political section of India, but the entire people of India speaking in one voice, thinking one thought, striving for one goal. And the Congress is fully conscious of the help it has derived from the unselfish efforts of the students world in our struggle for Swaraj; so that, a Minister representing the people of India, a Minister speaking in the name of Indian National Congress, can have no other message to his younger brothers of the students world, except the message of deep appreciation and heartfelt gratitude for the help they have rendered, the contribution they have made to the struggle for freedom."

NEED FOR DISCIPLINE

The Hon'ble Minister assured them that so long as the Congress help the reigns of administration there would be no general prohibition of political activites in any section of the community. But while assuring them that their right would in no way be restricted and the education code which, in the past, had been responsible for much that was oppressive and unsavoury in the annals of Indian education, would be humanised, he reminded them that with every right was attached an obligation. "Freedom", he said, "is not license; Swaraj is not anarchy and democracy is not indiscipline. Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have emphasised time and again the need for discipline, the importance of self-control. And nowhere is that counsel so important, and so needed as among the students."

A SACRED TRUST

Addressing the teachers, the Hon'ble Dr. Syed Mahomed said that theirs was a sacred trust and no one could be more aware than he, not only of the sacredness of their role, but also of the obstacles in their path. They had, on the one hand, to face a code of conduct, absolute in its basic conception and reactionary in its ordinary administration at least it had been so hitherto, and on the other to nourish the budding spirit of the youth of the community. But while unreservedly appreciating their achievement, he stressed that before the Congress Ministers could devise means to humanise the Education code, the teaching fraternity should contribute towards a more reasonable, sympathetic and progressive administration of the existing machinery.

This advice, he explained, was addressed to Indian as well as non-Indian teachers. The Britisher, in his own country, understood the value of discipline, and the utility of team work, better than perhaps any other nationality. He must, therefore, understand intuitively better than anybody else the significance of the new order of things in India. He must appreciate the ideals inspiring Indian educationalists.—United Press.

B. A. ENGLISH COURSE

(Continued From Page 6)

hence could not commence work on it, till late in September.

Back to Old Method.

During the current year we began work on the supposition that the University Handbook for 1937 gave us the final list of textbooks and the final draft of the syllabus. We began Legouis & Cazamian on page 734; we began Wordsworth's Poems (Golden Treasury Series) and Johnson's Lives. Suddenly we hear that the Board of Studies has changed its mind once again. 'From the Renaissance to the death of Tennyson'—that was really too much. When we had been accustomed to modest periods of only 50 years or less at a time, to jump over 150 years all at once was too daring and too dangerous. Progress by gradual stages—that were best! Hence we are to have 3 periods, (roughly) 1575-1700; 1700-1800; 1800-1900. The periods are to be taught by rotation; and hence the student appearing in 1940 will offer the periods 1800-1900 and 1575-1700! The new curriculum will thus be the old one writ large!

And, we are not to study Wordsworth, but Gray! Our students have bought Wordsworth's Poems and we have already covered a considerable portion of the book. Yet so late in the day we are asked to do Gray this year and postpone Wordsworth to the next.

There is a further complication also. Though these changes are apparently to come into effect from June 1937, we have not yet received any official communication about them. But we received a copy of a communication addressed to the Vice-Chancellor by the members of the English Staff of one of the premier Bombay Colleges protesting against these eleventh hour changes in the syllabus. And we hear that another of the Bombay Colleges is busy giving tuition on the basis of the *new*, the newest —changes in the syllabus.

The students are puzzled beyond measure and do not know what to do next. The professors are in no enviable situation either—and work suffers, is even at a standstill, in consequence.

Muddling.

These are the facts. And they show that the Board has been muddling through and has now made the syllabus a mess.

The question is not whether the student can be expected to read over 1,000 pages of Legouis & Cazamian; it is rather whether or not a student at the B. A. stage should have a connected idea of the whole range of English literature. If Legouis & Cazamian is unwieldy, Saintsbury may be recommended (*not* appointed) for study. But to ask students to study some 200 years' literary history, in the rotatory manner recommended by the Board, is to reduce the English curriculum to an absurdity.

Be that as it may, why cannot the Board communicate its decisions (whatever they are) to the affiliated Colleges early enough for them to take proper action? Regulation 25 lays down that text-books shall be prescribed "at least two years before the examination." But we do not yet know definitely and finally on what books our students will be examined in April 1938!

(Continued from Col 5)

able that work in connection with elections to Federal Legislature under Government of India Act, 1935, will have to be taken in hand in current financial year.

The amount provides not only for Reforms work connected with introduction of new provincial constitution but also establishment of Federation

Expenditure on account of Federal elections will ultimately be charged on Central revenues as the subject pertains to the Government of India.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

A CLOUD OF DUST

Seconded by Grimaud, the four friends proceeded to break off an enormous piece of the wall with the barrels of their muskets. It rocked like a tree in a hurricane and then, detaching itself from its base, fell into the ditch with a fearful crash. Then an awful cry was heard, a cloud of dust mounted towards the sky,—and all was over.

"I wonder it we've finished them all off?" asked Athos.

"It looks like it," answered D'Artagnan.

"No," cried Porthos. "There go three or four of them, limping away."

There were in fact three or four of these helpless fellows, covered with dirt and blood, fleeing along the hollow way leading to the town. These were all who were left of the little troop!

THE HOUR IS UP!

Athos looked at his watch and then said, "Gentlemen, we have been here an hour, and our wager is won. But there's no reason to be niggardly, especially as D'Artagnan hasn't told us his idea yet." With these words the musketeer re-seated himself with his usual coolness to finish his breakfast.

"My dear?" said D'Artagnan. "Oh, I remember; I will go to England and see Buckingham.

"No, you won't." Athos answered coolly.

"And why not? Haven't I been there once before?"

"Yes, but at that time we were not at war with England. At that time Buckingham was an ally and not an enemy. What you intend doing would be treason."

D'Artagnan realized that Athos was right, and was silent.

World of Wireless

LATEST ABOUT

Television

World's News Brought On The Home Screen!

Television on a screen large enough to show effectively events such as a cup-final or a stage production has arrived.

Apparatus will shortly be available in three sizes, suitable for every purpose, as follows:—

For the Home.—Showing a picture 22 by 24 inches—larger than a newspaper page, and five or six times the size of the present television sets.

For small Halls.—A larger model, with a screen 4 feet by 5 feet.

For Cinemas.—Giving a picture 16 feet by 12 feet.

The invention is that of Scophony Electrics, Ltd.

To-day I was privileged to enjoy a demonstration of the new system. It is a revolution writes a correspondent in the 'Star' of the Mail week.

The great advance is in the size of the picture and in the clearness of definition.

The picture is flat, and photographic in effect, its detail is perfect.

The 'home' set is a 2 feet 6 inches, cube, and in these measurements embodies the wireless apparatus and the screen.

Scophony have achieved what experts thought to be impossible.

PERFECT 'CLOSE-UPS'

Their instrument embodies a number of fundamental inventions, and they work on optical mechanical lines—a direction in which it was said there was no future for high definition television.

The results of their researches is the ability to reproduce pictures of a size previously impossible, and with a wealth of detail hitherto unattainable.

I saw a picture of troops marching and counter-marching. Every man, even in the 'long shots' could be picked out. 'Close-ups' were perfect

Far worse pictures are being shown in some public cinemas.

SEEING EVERYTHING AT HOME

Moreover, by reason of the size of the screen, the figures are big enough to be real.

'What does this mean?' I asked Mr. S. Sagall, the managing director.

He replied:

'I dare not prophecy. The possibilities are too great.

'But it means, at least, that Wimbledon, the Boat Race, the Derby, Ascot, the Open Golf Championship, the Coronation—all national events can be brought into the home on a scale and with a clarity that make them worth having."

'And football?'

"Yes. If a football 'fan' cannot get to a match—and how many hundred thousand enthusiasts there are every week who cannot see their teams: it may be the railway journey, perhaps the weather—he will still be able to enjoy every second of it.

'These larger models can go into halls, and the pictures will be of such a size that every individual player will be recognisable. The football will be a football; not an orange.

OPERA AT CINEMA PRICES

"It will not matter to an Arsenal supporter whether his team are playing at Highbury or Newcastle'.

The cinema industry is already interested.

Mr. Sagall foresees television theatres as an integral part of modern entertainment.

'Opera and Russian ballet', he said, 'are the privilege of the few to-day.

Scophony will bring them to homes in East Ham and Palmers Green or to television theatre, pictures of a size that can be enjoyed; life-sized in the case of halls.

'These pictures will be life.

'You will see the people going in: the scene in the theatre; in the interval the King and Queen, it may be, in their box.

'Perfect opera for the price of a cinema seat.

'It will be the same with the Derby and the other events.

'You will see more in the television set, for you will not be fixed in one place.

It is my belief that in a few years the wireless set without television will be an anachronism.'

Mr. Sagall will not prophecy the effects of television on the cinema industry.

SEPARATE PROGRAMMES FOR CINEMAS

He thinks, however, that there will have to be separate television service for cinemas, as the cinema industry, with its highly developed high standard, would never be content with the standard of the B.B.C.

"It may ultimately be best for the B.B.C to run the home television service more as a pictorial illustration for its sound programme," he said, "while the cinema would evolve a new type suitable for large halls."

FOR SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

Education is another development of Scophony which Mr. Sagall admits is his hobby.

"I see the time", he said, "when we shall have a television university for those who wish to study after a day's work.

"In some sciences the service of television cannot be estimated.

Technical delegations from Governments all over the world have visited the Scophony laboratories.

Mr. Sagall ended with a prophecy.

He picked up the telephone.

"Five years hence", he said, "when you telephone to me from your office, you will see me.

"Our inventions have removed the last difficulties."

SOVIET RADIO STATIONS IN THE ARCTIC

The Soviet authorities are to set up three new radio stations this season beyond the Arctic Circle, as soon as the opening of navigation on the Northern Sea Route permits the delivery of necessary equipments. Of the three stations, one will be situated on the southern shore of Kotel Island, one on the De Long near Providence Bay. The stations will signal to ships information relating to ice and weather conditions in their respective sections. This will enable them to take shorter cuts along the Route. All three stations will be in constant communication with the radio centres of Tixie Bay and Anady.

ADD BOVRIL TO THE MASSALAS

Nowadays cooking does not consist merely of preparing a tasty meal; the nutriment value is also taken into account. That is why capable cooks the world over add Bovril to their dishes.

Add Bovril to the massalas of all your savoury dishes. It will improve their flavour and at the same time greatly increase their nutritive value. Start using it today.

ENLIVEN YOUR MEALS WITH

BOVRIL

HARASSMENT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS

Fate Of Old Somali Trader

(From Our Correspondent)

DJIBOUTI, July 30.

I have seen in your paper that the women of Abyssinia were charged of making a plot against Commander Graziani and about 1,000 of them were taken away to some unknown destination, but I have positive information that there was another massacre in which many were killed because of the reprisals for the Abyssinians killing 400 Italians at Hadawa by derailing a train.

The Somalies after being stopped from importing Japanese and other cloth in Abyssinia were allowed to import German and Japanese crockery, cooking pots, beads, cups plates, etc. Of course when the people saw the Italians made no objection, the women who do all kinds of petty trade in this country started this business.

So far three or four trains the Italian Consul of Djibouti refused to sign any of their passports and then at once gave permission to hundreds of them and when these women passed the French border and entered the Abyssinian territory, the Italian Custom authorities came and forcibly seized all their trading goods, worth some hundred thousands. They have dumped these in the Customs House and notwithstanding the petitions of all tribal chiefs, these goods are not yet released. Some owners have begged permission to be allowed to take these back to Djibouti. Others have agreed to sign that in case of some contraband stuff coming out, they agree that all these goods may be taken over by Government. As the Italian authorities know well, there is nothing contraband, they don't wish to let go as they seem to be in pressing need of ready cash.

Their construction work from Assab has been stopped because they had no money to pay the labourers.

They were hard pressed by the French Government here to pay their Customs dues for the goods they have imported and the Italians were forced to give thousands of cases of their Benzine in payment.

Societe Coloniale Italian have been agents for the Italian line of steamers since last many years and because they were in need of money, it seems they have borrowed money from the Company Afrique Orientale and handed over the agency of these steamers to this French firm, for the money advanced.

Guerilla fighting is going on in northern, western and southern Abyssinia. Harrar Province was clear before but since the rains, strong hands have been operating in Gara-Mullata.

Their aggressive policy with British subjects still continues. Shops of Wazirali Karimbhai and another Indian were forcibly closed down. They deported many British Somali traders simply because these Somalis owned some property, which the Italians coveted. So the usual charge of being British spies was brought against them, they were expelled and all their property seized.

Haji Farah Omar a well-educated Somali, 67 years-old, has been in Abyssinia since last 27 years. He occasionally went to British Somaliland, where he owned property. In the month of March he went to Abyssinia getting British and Italian permission, but as soon as he passed the border he was clapped in prison and kept with a madam whom he had to supply with food to save himself from assault. Next day he was taken to Harrar as prisoner in his own lorry and kept 8 days in solitary confinement in a small room 5 feet by 6 feet.

If the British Consul had not got him released, this old man would surely have died there At last a Somali Italian soldier was ordered to take him to the border station of Tog Wajala, where the Italian Marshal bound him up to an iron post facing the sun. This old man fainted there and would have died if not released. He has reported this but there does not seem to be any chance of this old man getting any redress. His money, watch, medals and a dictionary were also taken by force.

Reports are being received here also of the Italians carrying away Abyssinians, who had surrendered themselves on lorries on one pretence or other and after they pass Dagihbour they are taken to a convenient place and killed either by machine guns or with bayonets.

"NOT BEFITTING THEIR DIGNITY"

Pt. Pant On Attitude Of Cawnpore Millowners

LUCKNOW, (By Mail.)

In the course of an interview on the Cawnpore strike settlement the Hon'ble Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, the U. P. Premier said "I have no desire to enter into any controversy at this stage. In fact the feeling that is uppermost in my mind is one of sincere thankfulness to the Employers' Association the Mazdoor Sabha and the Congressmen of Cawnpore. I cannot help observing, however, that the statements issued by the office-bearers of the Employers' Association are neither opportune nor quite befitting their dignity.

"I regret that I have altogether failed to appreciate the grievances of the Employers' Association. It is true that the labourers did not return to work on Tuesday morning, but I am told—and I am inclined to accept this statement—that this was due to lack of time.

The Mazdoor Sabha is the solitary labour association in Cawnpore and had they kept out I doubt if others could have succeeded in ending the strike. The Sabha had been recognised by the U. P. Government long before the inauguration of the present constitution and it had actually been given the right to elect a representative to the provincial Assembly on behalf of Labour.—A.P.

CAREERS FOR "DUFFERIN" CADETS

Resolution Before Central Legislature

SIMLA: August 17.

Sir Mohd. Yakub, Mr. Asaf Ali and Mr. Ghyasuddin have given notice of the following resolution to be moved in the forthcoming session of the Assembly:—

"Having regard to the fact that the question of finding sea careers for ex-Cadets of "Dufferin" is assuming a serious aspect, which seems to frustrate the object for which "Dufferin" was inaugurated, this Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to introduce at a very early date legislation to compel the British Navigation Companies to take qualified Indian cadets as officers on their ships."

It is understood that Sir Mohd Yakub also intends to table a resolution urging upon Government to undertake immediate legislation to meet the growing menace of Pathan money-lenders in India The resolution is expected to be moved in this session provided the fortunes of the ballot box favour Sir Mohd. Yakub.—A.P.

Tenants Forcibly Ejected

U. P. Zemindar Prepares For Congress Govt.'s Move For Tenants' Relief!

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 17.

The first repurcussions of Congress Ministry's orders staying ejectment of tenants, etc. in anticipation of measures of permanent relief were witnessed at Allahabad this evening, when more than 200 tenants marched in procession raising Congress slogans and cries against Zamindars.

FORCIBLY EJECTED

It is alleged these tenants have been forcibly ejected from their fields by one influential landlord of Allahabad District. Three or four villages on the border of Handia and Phulpur Tehsils are said to be affected by these forced ejectment of tenants. The tenants complain that the landlord, who is also Honorary Magistrate, took forcible possession of their fields and small crops in the fields were destroyed and possession taken by means of men armed with lathis

SEVERAL INJURED

The tenants appear to have put up a feeble resistance and several of them are reported to have received injuries, though none fatally. These tenants consist of occupancy as well non-occupancy classes and some are sub-tenants. The motive of this forced ejectment is stated to be to deprive the tenants of occupancy and other rights, which might be granted to them by Congress as a result of the forthcoming legislation, if these tenants happened to remain in possession of their holdings till such legislation was an accomplished fact.

DEPUTATION TO D. M.

These tenants proposed to wait in deputation on the District Magistrate to-morrow. They have lodged a complaint with the District Congress Committee to-day. Many of them wended their weary way to Allahabad on dark rainy night and expressed apprehension about the safety of their families.

All-India Kisan Sabha To Organise Kisan Day On September 1

Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, General Secretary, All-India Kisan Sabha has issued the following statement:—

In pursuance of the resolution of the A.I.K. Sabha last year the appeals and instructions were issued from our office to observe 1st September as the All-India Kisan Day throughout the country and I am glad to acknowledge gratefully that the Kisan organizations, workers and the people responded enthusiastically to the call and the Day was a complete success.

The first of September is once again upon us and lest we forget, I deem it necessary to remind the public-spirited workers and more especially those interested in the activities concerning the welfare of the Kisans, to observe the 2nd All-India Kisan Day on September 1st and to exert themselves as to make it a thorough success. It should be borne in mind that in order to achieve this objective, comprehensive arrangements for meetings procession and peasant marches must be made beforehand. Our workers should know no rest in the meantime.

Tens of thousands of leaflets, prefacing with the programme of the Day and ending with the full demands of the All-India Kisan Sabha must be broadcasted in every locality On September 1st, there should be held as many meetings as possible and no Thana and important Elakas thereof ought to go without a successful meeting. In every meeting all the immediate and fundamental demands of the Kisans must be reiterated Special emphasis should be laid on moratorium to be declared immediately, so far as rent and agrarian realizations are concerned pending enactments for the final repudiation of the arrears of rents and all sorts of debts and loans.

There are Congress Ministries in the six provinces and it was naturally expected in terms of the Faizpur resolution and also the Congress Election Manifesto that they would let no grass grow under their feet and as a sign to implement that programme in right earnest would declare instantaneously complete moratorium above the rents and the debts of the Kisans

But in spite of their being in the office for more than a month, they have almost kept mum, to the utter surprise of all, so far as the vital issue is concerned. Prior to the acceptance of offices everyone talked about the immediate relief being given to the kisans and this was the main argument in favour of office. It is therefore the bounden duty of all the organisers of the Kisan Day to remind these Ministers of the cardinal point in their programme and this should be done by bringing to their notice, the entire agrarian programme of Faizpur.

And as the Zamindari and Malguzari systems seems raising its head in desperation for a fresh lease of life under the Congress Ministries A resolution demanding the confiscation of all such intermediaries between the tiller of the soil and the State should be adopted at every meeting as that Day without fail.

FOR THE SUCCESSFUL GROWING OF

FLOWER, FRUIT, VEGETABLE ORNAMENTAL & TIMBER PLANTS

Get in touch with us We are qualified and practical growers, and supply all requirements for Roses, all fruit, flowering shrubs, vegetable and flower seeds. Our orchards are always open to visitors

WRITE TO-DAY FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED LIST

Which gives full information to growers, and contains many extracts from letters from many well known users of our plants and seeds

L. R. BROS. SEEDSMEN & NURSERYMEN

By Appointment to H E the Viceroy and Sir Harry Haig

SAHARANPUR, U.P., INDIA.

The Old Inn Sign is a British Institution

Old English Inn Signs. No. 4

THE DOG AND DUCK

Such, say some, was the name of a public-house and tea gardens which once stood in Lambeth. The name signified that a certain sport—long since suppressed—was to be seen there; that of putting a duck into water and setting a dog to hunt it. Others say that the name is derived from a game somewhat similar to tip-cat.

Allsopp's LAGER BEER

IS A PURELY BRITISH PRODUCT

Cutler Palmer

LONDON BOMBAY CALCUTTA MADRAS LAHORE COLOMBO

AGENTS:

ALLEPPEY: *Darragh Smail & Co., Ltd.* QUETTA: *Heeramull & Sons.*
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KARACHI: *Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.*
DELHI & SIMLA: *R. S. Bhola Ram & Sons, Ltd.*

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 16 POINTS DOWN

Bullion And Wheat Easy

BOMBAY, Aug. 18.

On Wednesday crossrates ruled easy.

NEW YORK COTTON WEAK.

New York cotton was firm at first but closed weak.

BULLION EASY.

London gold and silver ruled easy.

WHEAT EASY

Wheat was quiet. Base metals were barely steady.

SECURITIES IN BETTER REQUEST

The London Stock Exchange displayed improved sentiment on better enquiry. Giltedged securities were also in better request.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 193/

New York, Aug. 18.

Previous closing	10.31
To-day's opening	10.36
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	10.15
Difference	—.16

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

Previous closing	5.76
To-day's opening	5.75
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	5.77
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 183-8
New April May	Rs. 197-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 18.

Cotton displayed steadiness following higher Liverpool but in the absence of any fresh developments in connection with loan operators remained hesitant awaiting news from Washington.

Trading in October began at 10.36 i.e. 5 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and scattered trade and foreign buying but later demand slowed down with October easing to 10.35 but the undertone kept steady.

New York cotton finally closed at 10.15 with a decline of 16 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 18.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July	(10.33/10.33) 10.36/10.36
October	(10.2/10.26) 10.2/10.29
December	(10.3i/10.31) 10.33/10.33

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 18

American October (5.73)	5.78
American December (5.76)	5.81
Egyptian August (8.71)	8.79
Egyptian September	8.86) 8.94

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 201-8 and Rs. 199-12 The closing rate at 9-30 p.m was Rs. 200-8.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug. 18.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2
Indian Pekoe higher (4-1) 4-1
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-6 3/4

JUTE

New Crop August September (£20 1/2 paid and buyers) £20 1/2 sellers and steady.
Dunlop September (£23 1/4 sellers) £23 1/4 sellers
Lightning September (£22 sellers) £22 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (8 3/4 sellers) 8 13/16 buyers
Forward July September (8 15/16 paid and value) 9 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay August September (£14 3/8 sellers) £14 3/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta August September (£15 1/4) sellers) £15 1/4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata August (£13 1/4 sellers) £13 1/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal September (£14 sellers) £13 7/8 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with October at 102 1/4 and December 103 1/2. Prices declined as natural reaction to yesterday's sharp rise and lower overseas sales with demand very slow.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 18.

Chicago wheat opened easy with September at 1.11 5/8. Prices declined on local and commission house selling influenced by weakness outside

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Delivery Sept. 193/

Bombay, Aug. 18.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8 3 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 3 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m	8 3 0
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8 3 0

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug. 18.

Previous closing	4.98 3/4
To-day's opening	4.99
To-day's closing	4.99 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Aug. 18.

Previous closing	4.98.40
To-day's opening	4.98.70
To-day's closing	4.99.40

FRANC RATE

London, Aug. 18.

Previous closing	132.82
To-day's opening	132.84
To-day's closing	132.91

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 18.

The London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93.70 and then eased to 4.98.67 subsequently rising to 4.99.15 on good support.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.99.40

Franc opened at 132.84 and then eased slightly to 132.85 but the tendency was steady.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 132.91.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (10.026) 10.031
New York on Bombay (37.62) 37.66
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/2) 0.93 5/8
London on Milan (94.70) 99.76
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/32) 1-2 7/32 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£266 3/4 buyers £267 sellers. Very steady) £265 buyers £265 1/4 sellers. Barely steady.
Lead (£22 7/16 buyers £22 1/2 sellers. Quiet) £22 3/8 buyers £22 1/2 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£63 1/2 to £64) £63 £64
Glasgow Iron sh. (107-0) 107-0

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Aug. 18.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"Speculators bought and sold. India bought. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 18.

Spot	(20d.) 19 15/16d.
Forward	(20d.) 19 15/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 18.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-6) 6-19-4 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

Liverpool Wheat October closed at 101 3/8 as against the previous closing at 103 1/8

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Wheat September	5 6 3
Wheat January	5 11 3
Wheat May	5 7 9
Linseed September	8 3 0
Linseed May	8 0 9

The tone was steady.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug. 18

Silver ready	51 13 0
Silver 1st settlement Shravan	51 13 0
Silver 2nd settlement Bhadarva	51 14 0
Gold ready	34 8 3
Gold 1st settlement Shravan	34 8 0
Gold 2nd settlement Bhadarva	34 7 3
Sovereigns	22 2 0

3½ P. C. GOVT PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 18

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted Rs. 96-14 at 2 p.m. The closing quotation at 5-0 p.m. was Rs. 97-4-0.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug. 18.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £91 3/4 as against the previous closing at £91 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug. 18.

4-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Loan (£99) £98
3 per cent Indian Loan (£91 1/2) £91 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (1950-55) (£112) £112
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£114 3/4 £115
4 per cent Indian 1938-53 (£108 1/8) £108 1/8
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £111
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103) £103

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-/8 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74) £74 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£100 3/8) £100 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 1/8) £106 1/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£110 3/8) £110 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£100) £100 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£109) £109 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 18.

2-30 p.m

Markets generally showed brighter sentiment but general business was quiet. Coppers were better. Industrials and Kaffirs were firm.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (150-7 1/2) 150-0
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (68-9) 70-7 1/2
Hydro Electric (£8 3/4) £8 3/4
Musical Industries (21-9) 21-9
Pinchin Johnson (43-0) 43-0
Imperial Chemical (38-0) 38-6
Woolsworth Ordinary (73-5) 73-10 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£98) £98
Dunlop Rubber (35-0) 35-0
Unilever Ordinary (42-9) 42-9
Ford Motors (28-9) 28-9
Cable Wireless New Ordinary (£83 3/4) £83 3/4
British American Tobacco (118-1 1/2) 118-1 1/2
Carreas A (£8 5/8) £8 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (154-4 1/2) (32-6) 32-0
P and O S N Company Deferred (33-7 1/2) 33-7 1/2
Distillers (110-0) 110-0
Bredford Dyer (£8) £7 5/8
British Celanese (£8 3/8) £8
J and P Coates Ordinary (45-1 1/2) 45-1 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (54-4 1/2) 64-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (10-1 1/2) 10-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (31-4 1/2) 31-4 1/2
Inter Nickels (64-3) 65-4 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (75-7 1/2) 75-7 1/2
Tata Steel Preference (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (21-0) 21-0
Donaro Teas (48-0) 48-0
Empire of India (34-6) 34-6

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (39-3) 39-3
Gula Kelampong (41-10 1/2) 42-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (38-6) 38-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£10) £10

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (57-6) 56-10 1/2
Burma Corporation (18-3) 18-0
Rio Tintos (£22) £22 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (59-4) 58-9
Rand Mines (£7) £7

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£13 1/4) £13 1/4
Association Portland Cements (92-0) 91-6
Trinidad Leaseholds (125-0) 125-0
Sub Nigel (£10) £10 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (30-0) 30-7 1/2
Union Corporation (£8 1/8) £8 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persion (£50 5/8) £50
Anglo Iranian (85-0) 85-0
Burma Oil (130-0) 127-6
Musical Eagle (12-/ 1/2) 12-/ 1/2
Shell Transport (110-7 1/2) 110-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£47) £47 1/8

HUMP RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£64) £64
L and C Ordinary (£32 1/2) £32 1/8
L N E R Defd (£5) £5
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£23) £23
London Paris 5 per cent (£125 1/2) £125
London Transport 'C' Stock (£82 1/4) £82

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 18.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 58 3/4) dol 59
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 59 3/4) dol 60 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 117 1/2) dol 119
U S Steel Preference (dol 132 3/4) dol 132 1/2

BAND AT POONA BUND GARDENS.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. H. W. R. Hamilton, D.S.O., M.C., R.E., P.S.C. and the Officers of the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners, the Band will play at the Bund Gardens, Poona, on Friday, 20th August, 1937, from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

PRICES STEADIER IN STOCK EXCHANGE

Chinese Bonds Firmer

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 18

On the Stock Exchange last evening's improvement in sentiment was further enhanced There was material expansion in inquiry but with the cessation of recent small offerings, prices throughout were steadier

Chinese bonds and indirectly affected issues were firmer and Japanese ones continued to droop

Among commodities wheat eased on liquidations and rubber was steadier. Dollar eased on continental selling.

Wall Street opened steady.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Aug. 18.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind Cotton January	18	13	3
Punjab January	16	2	9
Desi American January	21	13	0
Tone steady.			
Wheat September	30	0	3
Wheat October	30	9	9
Tone quiet			
Gram September	23	3	3
Gram October	23	5	3
Toria September	42	1	6
Toria November	42	9	9
Cottonseed September	14	10	6
Cottonseed January	16	5	3

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Teas Uninteresting

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

Jutes ruled steady and unchanged. Coals continued to rule firm and a fair volume of business was put through. In teas there was no interest. In miscellaneous section Indian irons were slightly easier in sympathy with other speculative stocks which displayed easier tendencies. Government securities were quieter. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three per cent Government paper 87/6 small odd lot; three and a half per cent G. P. 97/3; four per cent 1960/70 112/13; five per cent loan 1945/55 120/? small lot; five per cent loan 1939/44 106/1.

Banks:—Imperial conty 386; Reserve Bank 126/8

Railway:—Mayurbhanj Rly 76.

Cotton:—Kesoram 7/8.

Coals:—Aldih 4, Bengal Giridih 2/4; Burra Dhemo 3/6, Bhalgora 4; Central Kurkend 8/8; Equitable 34/14, Hurriladih 16/2; Jainty Central 1/8. Lakurka 7/10, Nazira 9; Bengal 322, Burrakur 15/12, East Indian 21/14; Deoli 7; Kuardi 1/12, Mundulpore 8; New Beerbhoom 15/8. New Tetturya 3 small lot; Parasea 2/2. Singaran A 1/4, Singaran B. 1/10; Standard 32/8, Union 20/7; Pench Valley 38; Samla 3/4, South Karanpura 7/7; Satpukuria and Asansol 1/4; Searsole 3/14; Talcher 2/7, West Jamuria 18/8.

Jutes:—Albion 194; Anglo-India 334; Budge Budge 257 small lot; Caledonian 349; Cheviot 161, Howrah 49/8; Hukumchand ordy 9/8, Kankinarrah 393, Lawrence pref 130; Nuddea 42; Orient 156; Barnagore 127 small lots; Alliance pref 111/8; Bally 165; Belvedere 330; Chamdany 151; Kamarhatty 500; Kinnison 558; New Central 284; Standard 257.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 12/14; C Div; Consolidated tin 7/6; Indian copper 3/7; Rhodesia copper 2/13; Dalmia cement ordy 1/1 premium; Dalmia cement pref 98, Bengal Chemical pref 17 C Div, Frank Ross 5/2 ex div; Bhagalpore electric 9; Jubbulpore electric 15; Hukumchand steel 9/14; Indian irons 49/15; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 60/8, Indian Standard Wagon pref 133; National iron and steel 1/10 discount; steel corporation ordy 9; British India Corporation ordy 4/2, Indian wood products 27/4; Publicity Society 8/8; British Burma petrol 6/4; Humayan property pref 10/6; Humayan property defd 1/12; Calcutta landing and shipping 21/8, India general Navigation ordy 121.

Sugars:—Balrampore 12/4, Carew and Company 17; Champaran 17/8; Raza 13/4; Murree Brewery 16.

Teas:—Bateli 5/5; East India 9/10; Hattikhira 25; Hasimara 46/12.—A.P.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug 18

Messrs Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names	Latest prices £
London Nigerian Tin Co Ltd.	0 11 0
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	1 16 0
Turner and Newall	4 17 3
Associated Elec Industries	2 9 3
Attock Oil	1 11 6
Associated Portland Cement	4 12 0
Automatic Telephone and Electric Ord	2 4 0
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 5 1½
Beira R ilways	1 11 3
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 15 4½
Marconi International Marine	1 18 3
Western Union Telegraph	dol 49.00
General Electric Ordinary	4 5 6
Fairey Aviation Co Ltd	0 19 9
Perak Hydro Elec Ordinary	1 8 0
International Rly of C America	dol 6.75
Malayalam Plantations	1 19 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 8 9
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	2 5 3
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 16 3
Pahang Consolidated Ord	1 9 0
Indian Copper Corpn Ord	0 5 4½
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol 27.50
American Radiator	dol 22.25
Timken Roller Bearing Co	dol 68.00
American Can Company	dol 110.00
General Foods Corporation	dol 37.50
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd	0 12 10½
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ld	0 6 0
Bisichi Tin Co. (Nigerian) Ltd	0 12 9
Mawchi Mines Ltd.	3 6 9
Messina (Transvaal) Co Ltd	1 5 6
Capital Securities Trust units	0 10 6
Trust of Bank and Insurance shares	1 0 0
Trust of Bank Share units	0 19 6
Trust of Insurance Share units	1 2 0
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 10 5.84 p.c. p.a.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 13th day of August 1937

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES—

	Rs
Notes held in the Banking Department	31,14,32,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	177,68,22,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	3,21,95,000
Total Notes issued	212,04,49,000
Total Liabilities	212,04,49,000

ASSETS.—

	Rs.
A Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	80,33,70,000
Total of A	124,72,21,000
B Rupee Coin	59,94,48,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities	27,37,80,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	Nil
Total Assets	212,04,49,000
Ratio of Total of A to Total Liabilities:	58.81 per cent

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on 13th August 1937.

LIABILITIES—

	Rs.
Capital paid	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government x	10,19,12,000
(b) Banks	35,43,82,000
(c) Others	51,11,000
Bills Payable	10,65,000
Other Liabilities	82,71,000
Rupees	57,07,41,000

xIncludes £3.83,900 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee

ASSETS—

	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	31,13,90,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	1,32,000
Rupee Coin	4,67,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,30,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	60,000
(b) External	Nil
(c) Govt. of India Treasury Bills	Nil
Balances held abroad*	15,96,86,000
Loans and Advances to the Govt.	1,00,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	1,90,000
Investments	8,06,31,000
Other Assets	79,45,000
Rupees	57,07,41,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

DOW THEORISTS

Recommend Nine Cent Loan On Cotton

New York: "According to Dow and Jones Agency, Washington, it is reported in Administration quarters that the United States Department of Agriculture will probably recommend to President Roosevelt that the Commodity Credit Corporation loans on current cotton crop be placed at nine cents. Meanwhile it appears that leaders of the House and Senate Cotton Blocs may urge a loan of not less than ten cents and a subsidy which will assure a return of 12 cents to producers."

SUGAR PRODUCTION & STOCKS

Simla, Aug. 17.

On the basis of returns received under Sugar Production Rules, 1935, the Director of Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, reports the following figures for Sugar Production and Stocks in respect of Central Sugar Factories in India for the fortnight ending the 15th July, 1937:—

Opening stock (at factories) 8,893,237 maunds; Production of sugar (for the fortnight 28,158 maunds; Despatches of sugar (for the fortnight) 547,030 maunds; and closing stock (at factories) 8,374,365 maunds.—United Press.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug 18.

Wheat	15,190 cwts.
Linseed	3,819 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	198 cwts.
Gingellyseed	23 cwts.
Poppyseed	393 cwts.
Groundnuts	828 cwts.
Castorseeds	13 cwts.
Rice	19,412 cwts.
Myrabollams	253 cwts.
Cottonseed	800 cwts
Mowraseed	561 cwts.
Gram	2,658 cwts.
Joowar	453 cwts.
Maize	4 cwts.
Barley	1,353 cwts.
Bajree	713 cwts.
Indian sugar	2,439 cwts.
Coal	100 tons.

OKHA PORT SHIPPING

OKHA PORT Aug 17.

The port officer wires:

S S. "Rizwani" discharged 7402 tons of coal and left on the 13th instant

S S. 'Kurohime Maru' of Messrs. Mitsui Bussen Kaisha, Ltd., arrived on the 13th instant, discharged 81 tons of general cargo from Kobe, Nagoya, Osaka and Hongkong and left the same day

S S 'Jalamohan' of Scindia Steam Navigation Co. arrived on the 13th instant with 7,000 tons of coal from Calcutta.—A P

Tenders For Sterling

A press communique states: On Wednesday, the 18th August 1937, tenders to the amount of £.430,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d were received and accepted in full.

£.1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 25th August 1937, on the same conditions as previously announced.—A.P.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Volkart Bros s.s Silverash of 3091 reg tons Capt H Rowo arrived from Batavia via Pamanachan Cheribon Samarang Singapore Portsweetham Balawan Penang and Colombo with general cargo

DEPARTURES

Killick Nixon s.s. City of Perth of 4153 reg tons Capt G. A. Ring sailed for Liverpool and Manchester with local and same bottom cargo.

Lloyd Triestino s.s. Monte Piana of 5715 reg tons Capt C Martinoli sailed for Calcutta via Madras with local and same bottom cargo

P and O S N s.s. Benalla of 7916 reg tons Capt S F Champion sailed for London via Aden and Marseilles with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Takliwa of 5742 reg tons Capt O W A H Tole sailed for Durban via Mombassa and East and South African Ports with passengers and local cargo.

B I S N s.s. Bandra of 1893 reg tons Capt T J Murphy sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 18-8-37.

S S Carfu (M M) for China Japan Ports via Colombo.

S S Alipore (M M) for China Japan Ports via Colombo and Penang.

S S Hatipara (M M) for Kathiawar Ports via Karachi Kundla and Bhavnagar.

S S Pres Harrison (F F C) for American Ports via Suez Portsaid Naples and Marseilles.

Vessels In Docks

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug. 18.

2 Clan Murdoch 3638 Marmagoa 20-8 J Finlay
Mayebashi Maru 4321 Karachi 21-8 N Y Kaisha
5 City of Perth 4153 Liverpool 18-8 K Nixon.
Uhenfels 4570 Karachi 27-8 L Edwards Ltd.
9 Tarantia 3093 Glasgow 19-8 Anchor Line Ltd.
11 Behar 2910 London 18-8 M M
12 Somali 3522 Singapore 19-8 M M
14 Constantinos Loulioudis 2786 Port Said for orders 28-8 L Dreytus
15 Kelvinbank 2337 Portsaid for ordn. N F L Dreyfus
16 Takliwa 3742 Mombasa 18-8 M M
17 Badarpur 4949 Rangoon 23-8 Burmah Shell Oil

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bandra 1893 Persian Gulf, 18-8 M M
4 Varsova 1955 Busra 19-8 M M
10/11 Hatipara 4893 Karachi 22-8 M M
12/13 Arabia 4499 Calcutta 20-8 L Triestino

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Pundit 319. Calcutta 19-8 T Morrison.
C/R Golkonda 3203 Rangoon 21-8 M M
D/E Victoria Marie 882 N F. N r. Merchants
K Vita 1955 NF NF MM

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Malaya 23-9-37 P and O
Corfu 19-8-37 P and O
Chitral 26-8 P and O
Somali 15-8-37 P and O
Naldera 2-9-37 P and O
Mongolia 9-9-37 P and O
Viceroy of India 9-9-37 P and O
Carthage 16-9-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Agra 22-8-37 Killick Nixon and Co.

FROM HULL

Kloto 19-8-37 J Finlay

FROM OSLO

Ceylon 26-8-37 L Edwards
Rinda 15-9-37 L Edwards

FROM SYDNEY

Somorin 14-8-37 P and O
Cathay 28-8-37 P and O

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Kaiser-i-Hind 20-8-37 P and O
London Maru 24-8-37 O S K
Behar 15-8-37 P and O
Himalaya Maru 19-9-37 O S Kaisha
Mayebashi Maru 19-9-37 N Y Kaisha
Gunyo Maru 30-8-37 N Y Kaisha

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Hopecrest 19-8-37 Volkart Bros

FROM GENOA

Moneplana 16-8-37 L Triestino

FROM HAMBURG

Lindente's 20-8-37 L Edwards
Tajandoen 1-9-37 L Edwards
Kandelfels 6-9-37 L Edwards

FROM TRIEST

Savoia 22-9-37 L Triestino
Conte Verde 17-8-37 L Triestino

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Harrison 19-8-37 F F Campbell
Tampa 8-9-37 L Edwards

FROM BASSEIN

Talayamuna 11-8-37 Sc S N

FROM BASRA

Vita 14-8-37 M M
Varela 21-8-37 M M
Bamora 19-8-37 M M

FROM RANGOON

Hatipara 16-8-37 M M

FROM ABADAN

British Industry 17-8-37 Anglo Iranian Oil Co

FROM JAVA

Silverash 20-8-37 Volkart Bros

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 21-8-37 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Rajputana 4-9-37 P and O
Ranpura 18-9-37 M M
Viceroy of India 11-9-37 M M
Strathaird 25-9-37 P and O
Strathnaver 2-10-37 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 21-8-37 P and O
Cathay 28-8-37 P and O
Behar 17-8-37 M M

FOR SYDNEY

Chitral 26-8-37 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Hongkong 2-9-37 Killick Nixon
City of Perth 18-8-37 K Nixon
Tarantia 18-8-37 Anchor Line

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 14-9-37 Lloyd Triestino

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Harrison 20-8-37 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 3-9-37 F F Campbell
Pres Pierce 17-9-37 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 1-10-37 F F Campbell.
Silverash 20-8-37 Volkart Bros

FOR GENOA

Victoria 1-9-37 L Triestino

FOR HAMBURG

Wolfsburg 14-9-37 L Edwards

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Corfu 19-8-37 P and O
Conte Biancamano 19-8-37 L Triestino
Celebes Maru 24-8-37 O S K
Tango Maru 11-8-37 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 17-8-37 L Triestino
Somali 16-8-37 P and O
Volpi 16-8-37 L Triestino
Arabia 20-8-37 L Triestino

FOR KARACHI

Uhenfels 27-8-37 L Edwards
Mayebashi Maru 18-8-37 N Y Kaisha

FOR CALCUTTA

Monte Piana 18-8-37 L Triestino

FOR BASRA

Varsova 19-8-37 M M
Bamora 25-8-37 M M
Bandra 18-8-37 M M
Hopecrest 20-8-37 Volkart Bros
Varela 26-8-37 M M

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 1-9-37 M M
Takliwa 18-8-37 M M

FOR RANGOON

Jagina 18-8-37 M M

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Teesbank 16-8-37
S S Cambay Star 16-8-37
S S Comorin (boats) 16-8-37
S S Netravati 16-8-37
S S Teneriffa 16-8-37
S S Volpi 16-8-37
S S Monte Piana 17-8-37
S S Sonavati 18-8-37

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool: 24 bales raw wool M Nissim.

For Manchester: 50 bales cotton raw B Karsondas

For Manchester: 50 bales cotton raw

For Marseilles: 238 bags mustardseed S M Rajgor

S S Silverash for New York: 400 bags tale power D Abraham and Sons; 21 bales cotton cuttings L O Vora; 302 cases condiments E Spinner; 144 bales cotton rags The Overseas Cotton waste; 130 bales jute rags L O Vora; 153 bags flea seeds D Abraham and Sons.

For Philadelphia: 125 casks goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 2 bales wool raw C Lister.

S S Uhenfels for Hamburg: 160 bags cassia Amen and Sons; 370 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 210 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 3000 packets myrabollams C Jivanlal; 385 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo.

For Antwerp: 1500 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate.

For Gothenburg: 40 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Vaina: 220 bales cotton raw S Karamsh.

S S Savoia for Venice: 1333 bags g nut seed M Bhuta.

For Marseilles: 1455 bags castor seed M Bhuta; 690 bags castor seed The Cotton Agents; 12190 bags g nut seed The Cotton Agents, 300 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate.

For Genoa: 125 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros, 220 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton raw Bombay .

For Piraeus: 185 bags linseed R Ratilal

S S Pres Harrison for Alexandria: 50 bales grey cotton sheeting T M Kaisha; 20 bales white cotton shirting H Khiaram.

For New York: 337 bags gum N Muljee

For Izmir: 100 bales grey cotton yarn Sassoon J David.

For Alexandretta: 50 bales grey cotton yarn Sassoon J David.

For Genoa: 440 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

For Famagusta: 30 bales grew cotton yarn Sassoon J David.

For Suez: 61 bales cotton cold piece goods F Shohet and Son

S S Corfu for Hongkong: 10 bales cotton grey yarn P Madhavani.

S S Maybeshi Maru for Osaka: 60 tons scrap iron Faiz.

For Dairen: 300 bales cotton raw Cotton Agents

IMPORTS

S S Vasna Agents M Mackenzie from Karachi: 49 bdls kishmish; 4 cases silver coins; 4405 bags wheat; 192 bags gwara, 520 bags suji; 188 bags rawa; 101 bags bajree: 189 bags gram; 125 bags wheat flour, 462 bales cotton; 42 bales wool raw.

From Busrah: 52 bags gums, 1762 bags barley; 520 bags wheat; 240 bags mash; 1352 baskets wet dates; 800 baskets dried dates, 50 bales wool.

From Bahrein: 3 tins gold, 5 tins pearls, 1 tin gold and pearls

S S Takliwa Agents M Mackenzie from Durban: 150 cases oranges, 120 cases grape fruits

From D/Salam: 111 bales cotton.

From Lee Marques: 632 pcs ingots bars of copper; 35 bags b nuts.

From Mombasa: 32 bags roots, 1076 baskets potatoes; 42 bags cashew nuts raw; 5189 bales cotton raw.

From Biera: 375 bags cashew nuts raw.

From Seychells: 2985 bags copra.

S S Mooltan Agents M Mackenzie from Zurich: 27 cases embroideries all cotton; 28 cases art silk embd cotton goods.

From Basle: 83 ds aniline colour; 27 cases cheese.

From Marseilles: 53 ds chemicals; 75 bdls almonds; 25 cases olive oil; 30 cases mineral water.

From Paris: 65 bales picking bands

From San Francisco: 43 bdls cork board

S S Golconda Agents M Mackenzie from Rangoon: 16030 bags rice; 221 bdls teak boards; 18596 pcs teak scantlings, 58 pcs teak planks; 50 bags kulthi; 40 nos block tin.

From Cochin: 896 bags cotton seeds.

S S Bandra Agents M Mackenzie from Muskat: 3741 bags dry dates; 1 bdle specie; 1 parcel pearls, 34 bdls pomegranates; 60 bags sardines.

From Dubai: 2 tin gold and sovereigns

From Bushire: 430 bags almonds; 125 bags assafetida; 662 bags poppy seeds; 90 cases rose water.

From Gwadar: 186 bdls mats, 20 bags dry fish.

From Karachi: 100 bags sooji; 195 bags rawa; 3793 bags wheat; 172 bags wheat flour, 210 bags gram chuni; 309 bales cotton.

S S Vita Agents M Mackenzie from Karachi: 155 bags apricots; 4032 bags wheats; 135 bags rawa; 125 bales cotton; 241 bags wheat flour; 474 bags gram; 50 bdls jeera; 35 cases fire works; 60 bags gram chuni.

From Busrah: 659 bags wheat; 187 bags hartuman; 61 bags gall 614 bags barley; 3 nos empty cylinders; 52 bags sheep skins

From Khoramshahr: 600 bags poppy seed.

COTTON MARKETS AWAIT LOAN ANNOUNCEMENT

MODERATE HEDGE SELLING: NARROW PRICE MOVEMENT

Bombay, Aug 18

On Tuesday the cheerful effect of steadier Liverpool cables on the New York cotton market was offset by indications of a possible modification of the loan Plan. There was some uneasiness regarding the situation in the Far-East with its possible bearing on cotton exports.

It is now generally believed that a loan on a 9 cent basis with subsidy will be available and operators are inclined to await official announcements. There was moderate hedge selling and prices fluctuations were narrow.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened quiet and was inactive awaiting loan terms. Prices eased on private reports of showers in the Western belt and fair conditions in the East and foreign and Southern selling but later rallied on Liverpool buying on differences, trade fixing and covering. The market was fairly steady.

At the opening October was quoted 1 point up at 10.33 and under scattered selling prices declined further 7 points and reached 10.25 level which was the lowest for the day. Later on prices recovered 8 points from the lowest level and October was quoted 10.34 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net decline of one point to a rise of 3 points. Spot cotton prices declined one point at 10.56c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed one point down to 2 points up. Spot cotton prices improved one point at 10.45c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet a decline of 5 points at 5.71 for October. There was Bombay selling and hedging. Pending official loan announcement traders found no incentive to support the market. There was Bombay short covering early in the afternoon but prices reacted on hedging by American interests. The market closed at a decline of 3 points to unchanged. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 5.91c. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet and Sakels futures closed 9 points down and Uppers closed 5 points lower.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton market was weak on increased selling. Sakels closed 21 to 18 points while Ashmouni contracts lost 53 to 8 points.

MANCHESTER CLOTH TRADE

A Liverpool firm writes:

Cloth.—The most encouraging feature is the firmness of prices. In no direction is there any real weakness. On the contrary, some producers are able to report a stiffening of margins and it will not be surprising to find this process carried further as soon as there is any resumption of vigorous trading.

Several months have elapsed since the last buying movement on the part of India and fresh activity in that direction is now overdue. There have been occasions in recent weeks when it looked as if son at least of the big distributing centres were preparing to launch out and they would probably have done so had the American cotton market remained steady. The setback experienced in cotton values however, undermined the confidence of dealers and with few exceptions they have only bought on hand to mouth lines.

There is little doubt that business could have been arranged if spinners and manufacturers had been willing to reduce quotations in line with the drop in raw materials but they seized the opportunity to insist on better margins and this attitude has had something to do with checking the flow of business.

The South American markets have been irregular. Good lines of printing cloths, warp satins and split poplins have been taken where producers have been willing to quote keen prices but there has been an absence of general buying power. A more general enquiry for heavy bleaching cloths, high class prints and brocades has been available from West Africa.

In the case of Egypt and the Near East also the percentage of business has been small in comparison with quotations. Transactions in cambrics, voiles and other fine cloths have been registered for Switzerland and Germany and several lines of piece dyed goods have been booked for the Scandinavian markets. Typewriter cloths and fancy shirtings have moved quietly for the United States.

Dominions markets have been buyers of dress goods, poplins, linings, sheetings but the quantities have not been important. The Home trade section has again been the best. Many houses have not got into their stride but there are indications of more general activity and some very good lines of casement, furnishing and overall cloths, sateens, limbrics, rayons and plain goods have been negotiated.

YARN

The position in the spinning branch is healthy. Very few producers are selling production but with good order books and heavy deliveries they are satisfied to sell sparingly. Now and again a moderate transaction in coarse and medium American counts is fixed up but the uncertainty of the raw material is making buyers nervous. All the indications are, that there is business to be done when there is reasonable assurance that values have grounded but buyers will not be rushed in to hasty operations.

On the Egyptian side a few twotold and specialities have been sold but demand on the whole has been patchy. Continental demand for fine yarn has been poor and the turnover for the hosiery and thread making industry has been a long way from satisfactory. Export yarns have sold sparingly.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (10-56 a.m.)	10.34+02
New York October lowest (10-11 a.m.)	10.26—06
Liverpool October highest	5.79+03
Liverpool October lowest	5.70—06

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

Market awaiting further developments loan which appears likely be nine cents with subsidy. Growing need general rain West. Hedging still moderate.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled:

Between midnight and daylight, no precipitation. Weather cooler Eastern Belt, much warmer Western Belt.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: There is a tendency to expect 9 cents loan. No so high temperatures in Western States. Far East situation cause for anxiety. Small business in dry goods. Trading narrow.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 17

October	10.31—01
December	10.25
January	10.29
March	10.38+02
May	10.44+03
July	10.48+03
Middling Spot	10.56—01

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Aug 17

October	10.30+02
December	10.32—01
January	10.37
Middling Spot	10.45+01

NEW YORK

New York, Aug 17

11-00 A.M. RANGES—	
October	10.32/10.32
December	10.26/10.26
January	10.30/10.30
NOON CALL—	
October	10.30
December	10.24

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Aug 17

Day's receipts at all U S. Ports	18,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	9,000 bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	1,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 17

August	5.74
September	5.75+01
October	5.76
November	5.76—01
December	5.78—01
January	5.80—01
February	5.82—01
March	5.84—02
April	5.86—02
May	5.88—02
June	5.89+02
July	5.90—03
August	5.90—03
Middling Spot	5.91—04
	10-12 a.m. quotations
October	5.71
January	5.76

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 17

F G F SAKELLARIDIS—	
August	8.72
September	8.87
F G F Spot	9.19

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 17

BROACH+	
Fully Good (good staple)	4.99
Fine (good staple)	5.14
Superfine (good staple)	5.29
OOMRA—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.02
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.17
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.32
BENGAL—	
Good	4.12
Fully Good	4.22
Fine	4.37

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 18

Following a small decline of one point in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 198/12 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 200/4 on active covering influenced by firm Osaka advices. To-day being a voting day of the Brokers to elect four members to the Board of Directors the market closed at 12-30 p.m. and will again open at 2 p.m. The first all-India cotton crop forecast will be published to-day and operators are awaiting the same.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of one point and later was one point up. Indian cotton crop acreage report indicated per cent decrease. The local market was steady and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	186 0 0
Broach A/M	200 0 0
Oomra D/J	183 0 0
Bengal D/J	150 0 0

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, Aug 18

	To-day	Total
Broach J/A	2450	55800

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Aug 18

	Sup Fine	F	G	Good
M G—				
Broach No. 2	194	191	188	185
Punjab Ame	208	205	202	199
Surat	246	243	240	237
Rajpipla	242	239	236	233
Navsari	256	253	250	247

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Aug 18

Bengal Superfine	157/58
Bengal Fine	152/54

ALL INDIA COTTON ACREAGE

Bombay, Aug. 18.

The All India cotton acreage estimate issued to-day shows 15,225,000 acres under cultivation which is 2 per cent decrease as compared with last year.

C P 1	188/90
C P 2	183/85
Arvi	183/85
Ellichpur	183/85
Berar	178/83
Khamgaon	178/83
Mulkapur	178/83
Khandesh	178/83
Jalna/Sailu	176/79
Burwah Sanavad	178/83
Mathia	158/63
Broach Fine	189/92
Punjab/American	197/207
Punjab 289F	252/62
Jagadia Ankleshwar	227/32
Surat	237/39
Navsari	247/49
Kampala	379/82

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh		206,281
Central India		338,732
Barsi and Nagar		174,497
Hyderabad-Gaorani		101,682
Berar		579,602
Central Provinces		114,551
Total Oomras		1,515,345
Dholera		182,462
N W Provinces		10,399
Rajputana		97,443
Sind-Punjab	1,121	353,090
Broach		342,939
Coompta and Dharwar		74,275
Westerns Northerns		40,433
Cocoanada		155
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	150	21,855
Persian		14
American		20,194
Egyptian and African		454,728
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		226
Total	1,271	3,113,558

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 12th Aug

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,175	483,288
Japan and China	200	1,580,239
Coast Ports	145	40,235
Up-country by Rail		301,696
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		941
Total	1,520	2,406,399

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 17-8-37	200000	122000
Receipts Yesterday 17-8-37	18000	10000
Exports to date 17-8-37	110000	86000
Stock at Ports 13-8-37	1160000	1198000
Stock at Interior Towns 13-8-37	794000	1143000
Stock at Liverpool 13-8-37	765000	725000
Visible Supply 13-8-37	2822000	3087000
Quantity in sight 13-8-37	226000	219000
Quantity out of sight 13-8-37	275000	363000

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 15th/16th August	1,919
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	3,112,287
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,152,588
Decrease	40,301

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 166 January 176 at cross rate 4.98 3/4

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 199 Liverpool May 1938 5.89 Rs. 57 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 198 New York May 10.44 Rs. 8 3/4 at cross rate 4.98 2/4

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug 18

London gold prices yesterday declined one penny to £6-19-6. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 132.82. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 4.98 3/4. London silver prices were unchanged at 10d. There was no special feature and the market was quietly steady. Later there were small sellers at fixed prices. New York silver was quoted at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal futures improved 5 points. Shanghai T T on London again remained closed. The local bullion market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover. Quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	34 8 6
Shravan	34 8 3
Bhadarva	34 7 3

SILVER

Ready	51 12 6
Shravan	51 13 0
Bhadarva	51 14 6

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 17

Spot	20
Forward	20

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 17

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£6-19-6

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug 18

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£57 2 6
Standard copper 3 months	£57 5 0
Electrolytic copper	£64 0 0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 44 8 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 54 0 0
Tone: Firm.	

LONDON METALS

London, Aug 17

Copper	£57 2 6
Tin	£264 15 0
Lead	£22 11 3
Suelter	£24 7 6

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Aug 18

Following steadier foreign advices the local market ruled fairly steady with a slightly better enquiry. The undertone of the market was good. and quotations were as under:—

Linseed September	8 3 3
Linseed May	8 1 0
Wheat September	5 6 9
Wheat January	5 11 3
Wheat May	5 7 9

Groundnuts Coromandal Shelled

London, Aug 17

September	£13 16 3

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Groundnuts August.—	
Opening	36 0 0
Highest	36 6 6
Lowest	36 0 0
Closing	36 0 0
Castorseeds September—	
Opening	34 12 0
Highest	34 14 0
Lowest	34 9 0
Closing	34 10 0
Cottonseeds September—	
Opening	16 11 0
Highest	16 14 6
Lowest	16 9 6
Closing	16 10 0
Groundnuts February—	
Opening	34 13 0
Highest	35 3 6
Lowest	34 12 6
Closing	34 14 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	34 15 0
Highest	35 2 0
Lowest	34 13 0
Closing	34 14 0
Cottonseed January—	
Opening	18 13 0
Highest	19 0 0
Lowest	18 13 0
Closing	18 13 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug 17

October	103 1/8d.
December	103 7/8d.
March	102 1/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug 17

September	dol 1.12 1/2
December	dol 1.13 7/8
May	dol 1.15 7/8

Bombay, Aug 18

Bombay Sugar

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 8 0
Shipment September	5 12 0
Shipment Oct Dec	5 14 0
Shipment Jan Mar	5 15 0
Kesar	10 14 0
Saraya	10 9 0
Java Spot	F 7.00

New York Sugar

New York, Aug 17

September	2.54+2
December	2.46+2
March	2.41+3
May	2.43+4

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Aug 17

Broach J/A opening 186 1/4 highest 186 1/4 lowest 186 closing 186

Broach A/M 1938 opening 197 3/4 highest 199 lowest 197 1/2 closing 199

Oomra D/J opening 181 1/4 highest 182 lowest 181 1/4 closing 182

Bengal D/J opening 149 highest 150 lowest 14. closing 150

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-8-37) Rs. 2 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-8-37) Rs. 9

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 22

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, August 18

October	21.50+180
November	21.40+140
December	21.50+470
February	21.10+630

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 18

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	100/8
3 per cent 1951/54	101/15
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	104/4
3 per cent U P Bonds	97/4
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	96/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/14
per cent 1945 Bonds	108/8
4 per cent 1960/70	112/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	118/4
5 per cent 1939/44	105/14
5 per cent 1940/43	108/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	104/2
TAX FREES	
per cent 1953/63	111/8
5 per cent 1945/55	120/5
4 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	104
per cent 1935 Mysore	123
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T 1974	109/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974	109
5 per cent M Deb 1949	118/8
6 per cent 1954	131
6 per cent K P T 1956	131

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 96/15 declined to Rs. 96/12/6 to close at Rs. 96/13 for settlement. Tone: Easy.

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, Aug 18

B. C. RATES T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—	
Bank's selling	T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying	T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying	D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying	3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling	T T 266 5/8
Bank's buying	T T 264 5/8
PARIS—	
Bank's selling	T T 992
Bank's buying	T T 1,012
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling	T T 77 1/2

COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Aug 18

Excessive heat in Western Belt; light rains in Mississippi, Arkansas and Oklahoma. Entire belt partly cloudy.

Bank's buying	T T 77
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling	D D 67 3/4
JAVA—	
Bank's selling	D D 67 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling	D D 83 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling	D D 80 1/2 nominal
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling	D D 156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling	D D 92 1/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York London	4.98.75 17th instant
Japan London	1/2 18th instant
Hongkong London	1/3 18th instant
Shanghai London	closed 18th instant
Java London	9.01 5/8 18th instant
London Paris	132.82 17th instant
London Belgium	29.59 3/4 17th instant
London Switzerland	21.70 1/4 17th instant
London Berlin	12.38 7/8 17th instant
London Stockholm	19.39 5/8 17th instant
London New York	4.98.40 17th instant
London Amsterdam	9.03 7/8 17th instant
London Italy	94.70 17th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Steady
Gold	£6-19-7 16th instant
Gold	£6-19-6 17th instant
Silver London Ready	20 16th instant
Silver London Ready	20 17th instant
Silver London Forward	20 16th instant
Silver London Forward	20 17th instant
Silver New York Ready	45 16th instant
Silver New York Ready	45 17th instant
London Discounts 3 months	9/16 per cent 16th instant
London Discounts 3 months	9/16 per cent.
London discounts 6 months	11/16 per cent 16th instant
London Discounts 6 months	11/16 per cent 17th instant
Reserve Bank Rate	3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	2 per cent.
MONEY—	
Call	1/4 per cent.
3 months	3/4 per cent.
6 months	1 per cent.
Tone:	Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug 17

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	77 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	91 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115
5 per cent 1942/47	111
3 per cent 1949/52	97 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	100 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	100

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 17

T T London on:—	
New York closing rate	4.98.40
Paris	132.82
Berlin	12.37 /8
Madrid	76.00
Amsterdam	9.03 7/8
Brussels	29.59 3/4
Milan	94.70
Berne	21.70 1/4
Prague	142.87

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Aug 17

Bank bills 3 months market rate	9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months market rate	5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent
Fine trade bills 3 months market rate	2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine trade bills 6 months market rate	2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan	1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loan	1/2 per cent

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, August 18

August	229.90+490
October	228.70+480
November	229.40+480
December	229.50+470
February	230.10+630

BUDGET EFFECTS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

DROP IN UTILITY SHARES: STEELS AND MILLS STEADY

BOMBAY, August 18.

The local Share Bazar was open today for one hour during which period there was a fair amount of business and price fluctuations were narrow.

The proposal of nationalisation of Utility concerns, influenced some nervous unloading in the Hydro-Electric group, although the Budget does not show any immediate action. Some operators believe that it will take some years to nationalise all concerns and it will need substantial amounts to purchase the present companies. Large loans shall have to be issued as there is no room for such reserves in the Budget as the present responsible Ministry is anxious to give all possible relief to the most needy class.

Tata Steel shares were quiet with a limited business and cotton mill shares were fairly steady. Tata Power shares were weak on increased selling. The market closed one hour earlier as the question of "Taravani" business is to be considered to-day by the general meeting specially called for this purpose.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 972 and declined to Rs. 967. Century shares were steady at Rs. 233. Central India shares fluctuated within a narrow range and closed at Rs. 272. Kohinoor shares were quiet at Rs. 348.

Andhra shares opened at Rs. 1,720 and declined to Rs. 1,670 and closed at Rs. 1,655. Tata Hydros declined to Rs. 177. Tata Powers opened at Rs. 1,425 and declined to Rs. 1,390 and closed at Rs. 1,402. Tram shares also weakened to Rs 142-8.

Tata Steel Deferreds opened at Rs. 1,577 and after improving to Rs. 1,585 declined to Rs. 1,567 and again rallied to Rs. 1,590 and closed at Rs. 1,587. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 345. Bombay Burma shares were steady at Rs. 736.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, August 18.

	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	310 0
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 24)	697 8
100 CENTURY	233 2
100 CEN INDIA (Rs. 3)	272 8
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	191 14
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	115 0
250 David	75 0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	350 0
I. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-8-3
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	152 8
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	206 4
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1772 8
100 Indore	60 0
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	105 0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	348 12
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	625 0
250 Madras United	11 0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1077 8
250 Model	55 0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	106 4
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	248 2
100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	46 8
100 Phoenix (10)	278 12
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	73 12
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2350 0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	101 14
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	273 12
100 Swan (nil)	123 12
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1375 0
100 Western (Rs. 10)	865 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	116 0
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	32 10
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1543 12
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	381 14
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	145 0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	128 12
5 Union (As. 4)	5 11
CEMENTS	
100 Associated	160 0
INSURANCE	
100-50 Empire (Rs. 14)	1050 0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	16 4
20 Mercantile	56 0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	45 4
200 Oriental (125)	4975 0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7 12
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	181 4
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 5)	1685 0
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	14 0
50 B'BAY Tram (Rs. 2-8)	143 12
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	185 0
10 Broach	14 0
100 Karachi (4)	270 0
100 Poona (4)	353 12
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	231 4
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	177 8
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1402 8
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	975 0
100 C. Province	96 0
100 Dhond Baramati	97 0
100 Gujarat	95 0
100 Mandra Bhon	95 0
100 Pachora Jamner	95 0
100 Sara Siraiganj	101 8
500 Tapti Valley	770 0
MININGS	
9 Burma Corp. (As. 8) XD	12 2
2sh. Indian Copper	3 7
10 Indian Iron and Steel	49 8
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8)	65 12
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 38-4)	1587 8
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 38-4)	345 0
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	318 12
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8)	177 8
200 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 40)	900 0
250 BOM. STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	273 12
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	736 4
50 Do. Conty (Rs. 6)	247 8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	6 0
50 B. TELEPHONE	113 8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	145 10
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	50 0
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	575 0
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	510 0
1600 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	718 12
30 PREMIER CON.	96 4
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	29 14
25 Tata Oil (nil)	28 0
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1580 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	305 0
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	86 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug 18

Bombay Dyeing (965) 972 973 967 970 963 970 965 967

Century (231/4) 235 232 233

Central India (273/12) 273 274 273 272

Kohinoor (348/12) 351 348 350 348

New Great (248/12) 248 249 248

Simplex (101/4) 101 103 101

Swadeshi (273/12) 273

Associated (160) 160/4 160

Andhra (1722/8) 1720 1680 1685 1670 1687 1685

Tata Hydro (179/6) 179 176 177

Tata Power (1432/8) 1425 1412 1417 1405 1410 1390 1405 1402

Tram Old (145/15) 145/10 142/8

T Steel Defd (1587/8) 1577 1582 1580 1585 1567 1590 1587

T Steel Ord (344/8) 343/8 345/8 343 340 345

Tata Steel 2nd pref (167/12) 167/8 168/8

Bellapur (177/8) 177 176 177

B Steam (273/12) 272 273

B Burma (736/4) 737 735 737 732 735 736

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent.)

Ahmedabad, Aug. 18.

The following are to-day's closing quotations of Share Bazar:—

Ashok	375 0 0
Aryodaya ginning	180 0 0
Aryodays spinning	275 0 0
Calico	608 2 0
Gujarat Cotton	29 6 0
Jubilee	223 12 0
Marsdan	102 8 0
Motilal Hirabhai	55 0 0
Monogram	72 8 0
Rajanagar	333 12 0

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug 17

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Ame Power and Light Com	11
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	79
Columbia Gas	13
United Corporation	6
American Tel and Tel	170
Western Union Telg	49 1/2
Canadian Pacific Railway	12
New York Central Railway	40 1/4
Ludlum Steel	38
Republic Steel	39
United S Steel	113
Anaconda Copper Mining	69 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	65
General Motors	56 1/2
General Electric	37
Radio Corporation	11
Union Carbide	101 3/4
Consolidated Oil	16
Plymouth Oil	25
Socony Oil	22 1/4
Celanese Corp	36
Chase Bank	47 1/2
National City Bank	43 1/2
Amerex	27 3/4
Graham Paige	4

We have a favourable opinion for U S Steel Common, Bethlehem Steel. Great Northern Pfd Goodyear Tyre and Zenith Radio Corp. Turnover 660,000 shares.

U. S. COTTON CONSUMPTION

U. S. A. Mills consumption of cotton of all descriptions during July amounted to 583000 bales against 681,000 bales in the previous month and 603,000 bales in July last year. In 1935 July consumption was 392,000 bales in 1934 July it was 359,000 bales.

5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	540 0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	105 0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	100 8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	160 0
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1597 8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	196 14
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	168 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	695 0
DEBENTURES	
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101 8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	100 0
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	52 0
7 p.c. Sholapur	83 4
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	109 12

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List.)

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Aug 17

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Jan Feb sellers	40/7 1/2
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels August sellers	43/9
Wheat South Australian parcels August sellers	44/3

LINSEED OIL

London, Aug 17

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt Sept sellers	29/7 1/2
Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt Oct Dec sellers	29/6

LONDON SEEDS

London, Aug 17

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton August sellers	£13-5-0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Aug Sept sellers	£15-5-0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f ton Aug Sept sellers	£15-12-6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Aug Sept sellers	£14-12-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Aug Sept sellers	£14-7-6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 17

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent nominal	£72 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£77 1/2
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£91 1/2
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 1/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£100 1/2
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£100
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£110 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£109 1/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£13 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	£100
National Bank of India	£41
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 3/4

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Aug 17

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/4

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug 17

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb Sellers	8 13/16

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OROEN-C GOLD
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FOR WEAKNESS & SPERMATORRHOEA
Price Rs. 10, 5, & 1-8 for 100, 40, and 10 Pills.
Available at all Leading Chemists or
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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B 1065

THAKKUR'S KASTURI PILLS
Re 1/- 50 PILLS BOTTLE
BEST REMEDY FOR COLD, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA & WEAKNESS.
The SIND AYURVEDIC PHARMACY
575, KALBADEVI, BOMBAY, 2.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1937

Additional Taxation Inevitable

A. D. SHROFF CRITICISES BUDGET PROPOSALS

Views On Nationalisation Of Public Utility Services

Mr. A. D. Shroff, in the course of his statement on the Budget, says:—

I sympathize with the Finance Member in the difficulties under which he had to prepare his first Budget and congratulate him upon his enunciation and acceptance of some of the well-known canons of sound Public Finance.

ADDITION TAXATION BURDEN

No-one will dispute the Finance Member's statement that this Province is the highest taxed part of the country. At the same time, it cannot be a true picture of the situation to suggest that any substantial measure of social welfare would be achieved in this Presidency without some addition to the existing burden of taxation. The Finance Member is perhaps unduly optimistic about the possibilities of reducing Government expenditure. It looks very problematical whether the savings that could be effected in the present scale of expenditure can be anything of a magnitude necessary to provide funds for large-scale schemes, like free and compulsory primary education, or extension of medical aid and relief to the rural areas or to give relief to the overburdened agriculturist, particularly the small farmer. The Finance Member would, therefore, have done better if he had prepared the Province for the shouldering of additional burden of taxation which appears to me inevitable in the course of the next few years, unless the present Government is to go back on all the election pledges.

In this connection I feel that the Finance Member's criticisms of the proposals of the Interim Ministry suggest a rather superficial and light-hearted examination of the new sources of revenue suggested in their White Paper. I believe that the principle of Turnover Tax is absolutely sound, and that in some form or other it will have to be brought in, in the immediate future, to augment the existing revenue resources. For instance, one essential characteristic of this Province as distinct from other Provinces in the country is its commercial and industrial character as well as its active trading markets, and certainly the Finance Member cannot very long ignore the possibility of tapping this source through a Turnover Tax. One may not agree with the estimate of a crore of rupees expected by the Interim Ministry from this Tax but that it will ultimately prove to be an important source of additional revenue cannot be denied on a close and detailed examination. Similarly the Finance Member's reference to the suggestion of taxing money-lenders does not indicate that he had time to study that question, and the illustration given by him hardly supports the criticism.

PROHIBITION.

The Finance Member could not have been expected to make more than token grants to activities like promotion of cottage industries, adult education, education of depressed classes, etc. But the definite commitment which the Finance Member has made on behalf of Government to a policy of prohibition must naturally become now a controversial issue. In a Province like Bombay, inhabited by people of diversified habits of living, the probabilities of bringing about prohibition successfully within the next few years appear to be as grey as the habit of enforcing complete vegetarianism. The Finance Member's discussion in the Budget speech on this head was less informative than assertive and the thinking public will naturally like to be assured of a very comprehensive and detailed study of the whole problem before committing the Province to a policy which would not only deprive the Government revenue of a very substantial sum, but might also lead to unforeseen consequences in the way of undesirable social reactions.

The most controversial feature of the Budget Speech is the suggestion to nationalize public utility undertakings. I really wonder if the Finance Member had an opportunity of studying the problem in detail before expressing this opinion. It may be taken for granted that the Finance Member does not desire confiscation of the existing undertakings. If he will, therefore, only look into the amount of capital invested at present in this Presidency in such concerns, he will realize the impracticability of carrying out his suggestion, at least, for many years to come. In my opinion what the Government ought to do in regard to public utility undertakings is to make sure that the service rendered to the public by these undertakings is both efficient and at a minimum cost.

Shroff's Tribute To Budget Framers

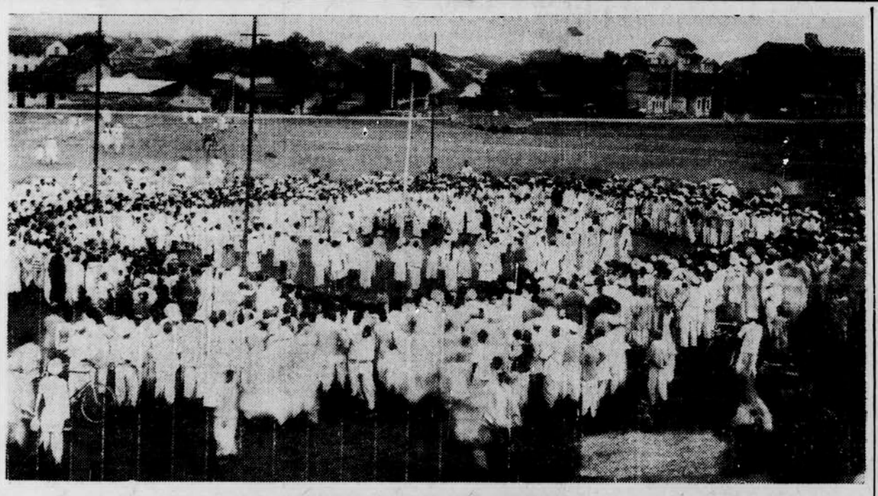
Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Bombay Stock Exchange, in an interview said:—

I consider the first Budget of the Congress Ministry reflect great credit on its framers and I think there will be universal approbation for the wise policy of not embarking upon any startling changes at the present juncture.

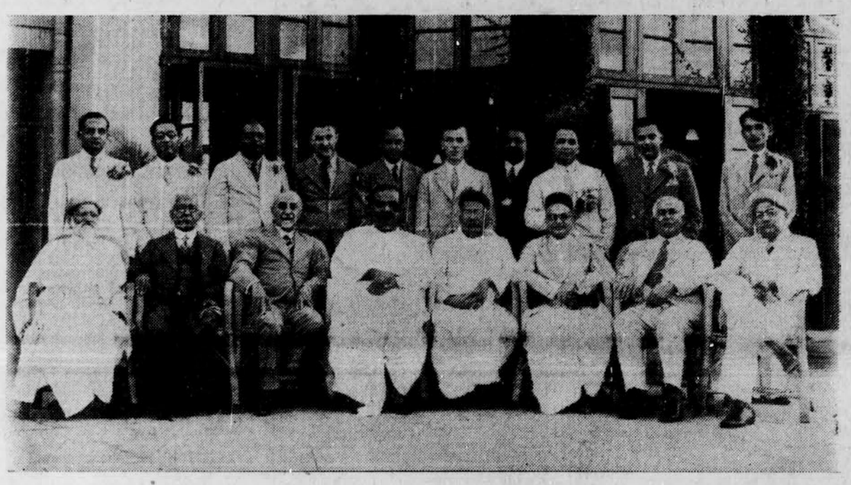
The Hon'ble Finance Member's remarks regarding the proposals of the Interim Ministry were to a large extent justified because howsoever attractive they might have appeared on paper, it is very much open to question whether they could have been workable.

I think there will be many who will agree with me that the least attractive feature of the Budget statement is the reference to the probability of the State acquisitions of the public utility services.

Past experience of State management in this regard has never been satisfactory and I think this proposal is one which requires very careful consideration before any decision is arrived at.



CONGRESS MINISTERS PARTICIPATING IN FLAG SALUTATION CEREMONY AT AKOLA.



Mr. S. P. Mukerjee (4th from left), Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, who has specially come to Bombay, to deliver the Convocation address, w the guest of honour at a tea party given by Mr. S. C. Muzumdar (standing 5th from left), at the Willingdon Club. Group taken on the occasion.

MADRAS GOVT. WARNING

Sequel To Communal Trouble In City

MADRAS, Aug. 18.

Elaborate precautionary measures were taken by the police in Perambur, and consequently no cases of assault have been reported since yesterday.

The Minister for Public Information has issued the following:—

"The Prime Minister desires to express his great grief and concern at the recrudescence of the Hindu-Muslim trouble in Madras City, and to emphasise the danger and folly of the lawless attacks made by the members of the community against their fellow citizens. He appeals to all communities to assist in bringing the offenders to book, and urges them to take all steps within their power to prevent alarm and bring to an end the situation, which is a source of disturbance and menace to public peace" —A.P.

MADRAS FORGES AHEAD

Adult Franchise In Municipalities To Be Introduced

MADRAS, Aug. 16.

A telegraphic communication has been sent by the Government to the Chinglepet and Cuddalore Municipalities directing them to postpone Municipal elections in view of, it is understood, the Government's desire to introduce adult franchise for Municipal elections throughout the Province.

Consequently six months' time may be required to take the necessary measures.—United Press.

KAKORI PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED

ALL NAINI JAIL POLITICALS THREATEN HUNGER-STRIKE IF DEMANDS ARE UNACCEPTED

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, August 18.

It is reported that the U. P. Government have decided to release another batch of political prisoners including the Kakori prisoners. This will be a remarkable achievement as the prisoners now to be released are convicted of violence and sentenced to long terms of imprisonments.

Mr. Sachin Bakshi's parole period has been further extended by the Government. Mr. Bakshi interviewed the Premier at Lucknow in connection with the demands of the political prisoners.

Mr. Bakshi interviewed his comrades in the revolutionary barracks in Naini Central Jail under Government orders.

He probably explained to them the Government's attitude towards release of politicals. He wanted to see two other prisoners detained under regulation 3 of 1818 who were not keeping good health but he was not allowed to do so.

Release of some violence prisoners including the Kakoris is expected between 21st and 23rd instant. Politicals in Naini Jail are very restive regarding Andaman situation. Mr. Bakshi interviewed said if his demands are not accepted by August 31, all politicals in Naini Jail would resort to hunger-strike.

Special Powers!

Sind Governor Sets Aside Speaker's Decision

REFUSES PERMISSION TO SIDHVA TO MOVE RESOLUTION ON ASSEMBLY HALL CONSTRUCTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

KARACHI: August 18.

It is understood the Governor refused permission to Mr. R. K. Sidhwa to move a resolution admitted by the Speaker recommending "if the amount granted by the Central Government for construction of public buildings is insufficient, Government should start forthwith the construction of the Assembly Hall and Secretariat Buildings postponing the construction of the New Government House till funds are available."

The Governor holds the question of the construction of Government House falls within his powers.

Mr. Sidhwa sent in a protest holding that the Governor should, in view of the present situation of the country, not rule out the Speaker's decision admitting the above resolution.

WARDHA CABLE TO HUNGER-STRIKERS

Home Department Forwards It To Andamans' Authorities

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

It is understood the Working Committee's telegram urging Andamans prisoners to give up hunger-strike which under rules has to pass through the Home Department of the Government of India has been duly forwarded to the Andamans' authorities to be conveyed to prisoners.

The Standing Emigration Committee of the Central Legislature is meeting here on Saturday, August 21, to discuss principally the proposed Ceylon Village Communities Ordinance under which Indian Labour will be excluded from franchise

ANDAMANS AND GENERAL STRIKE

Wardha Decision Stands

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 17.

With regard to the suggestion for declaration of a general strike for one week in order to support the demands of Andamans prisoners made by Mr Sibnath Banerjee, the Working Committee is understood to have given a patient hearing to the views in the matter. Mr. Deven Sen was also called in but in view of the statement issued last evening, the Working Committee did not consider it expedient to take decision in the matter at any rate at present

Enquiries made by the "United Press" show that Mahatma Gandhi evinced keen interest in and fully sympathised with the struggle of the Andamans prisoners —United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE SWISS HEADWAITER*

IT'S TOO VALUABLE FOR ME TO KEEP--- PLEASE PUT IT IN THE HOTEL SAFE---
NO ONE WILL GET IT —HERE---
THIS DIAMOND MUST BE WORTH A MILLION --- I MUST TELL DOC!
A DIAMOND PENDANT, EH? --- LET ME KNOW WHEN MISS BELMAN WEARS IT—WE MAY WANT TO---ER--- LOOK AT IT!
THAT'S ALL I NEED, MISS ---I HEARD EXACTLY WHAT I WANTED TO HEAR!
LYMAN ANDERSON
7-20

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